FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN REMARKS SHOW U.S. BLOCKING STOCKHOLM WORK

LD121832 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, 12 Sept. (TASS) -- The United States intends to continue blocking progress at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The statement made by President Reagan in connection with the resumption of work by the conference in Stockholm clearly points to this.

In his statement the tenant of the White House publicises in every way the proposals in the sphere of information, observance and verification advanced by the United States jointly with other NATO countries, the proposals which are obviously aimed at revealing the structure of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies. At the same time the President asserts without proof that the Soviet Union's proposals are allegedly a rhetoric. Everyone knows well, however, that the USSR proposals envisage such large-scale measures as the commitment of countries participating in the conference that are nuclear powers to refrain from the first uses of nuclear weapons, as the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations.

The Soviet proposals also envisage a reduction in military spending, the liberation of Europe from chemical weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the continent, a limitation on the scale of military exercises, preliminary notification of major military exercises, movement and transport of troops. The adoption of such measures would in practice promote the strengthening of trust and security in the whole world, which the present Washington administration is trying to undermine.

With regard to the proposals by the United States and its allies -- the so-called "NATO package" -- they are openly directed at laying bare the structure of the USSR Armed Forces and those of its allies. The fact that it is in essence a matter of an attempt to legalize the spying activity of NATO countries, is borne out by Reagan's words that "these measures must apply to the whole of Europe" -- from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals" and thus will not extend to the territory of the United States.

Reagan also asserted in his speech that the USSR is allegedly showing "reluctance" to start holding talks "on problems of space weapons control." By this the President has again shown that his administration does not want to solve the problems of prevention of militarization of space, as the Soviet Union is proposing, but intends to substitute them with talks about "control," that is to try and hide from the world public its negative position, to justify the drawing up and implementation of American space weapons plans.

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER STANDS ON 1972 TREATY HIT

LD121443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapka]

[Text] The number of people who believe in the peace-loving nature of the United States is diminishing. There is an increasing understanding of the fact that the United States wants to destroy the very basis of the process of limiting the arms race. As confirmation of this, I will give a fresh and, I think, graphic example: the interview of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz by the NBC television company. It concerned the attitude of the administration toward the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems was signed in 1972.

Without beating about the bush, the Pentagon chief said that the United States would not let that treaty be an obstacle to setting up a fully reliable defense system. Echoing him, Shultz asserted that the White House still has to decide whether to renounce the treaty or to review the provisions contained in it while creating up-to-date space-based antimissile defense systems. So, as you can see, the question of observing that treaty is not being examined in the U.S. capital, not even as an alternative.

Therefore, the question is: what is the value of the statements by the United States on being ready to hold serious talks with the USSR on disarmament problems, particularly the question of preventing the militarization of space? Can one believe such wordy promises?

PRAVDA REPORTS CDE RESUMPTION, GRINEVSKIY REMARKS

PM121634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Work Resumes"]

[Text] Stockholm, 11 Sep -- The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed here today.

Addressing the conference session, Ambassador at Large O.A. Grinevskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation, noted that the militarist course of the United States and its closest NATO allies is oriented toward further fueling international tension and has a lot in common with their unconstructive stance at the Stockholm talks.

Drawing the conference participants' attention to the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the burning problems of the present international situation, which was clearly and convincingly expounded in the replies to PRAVDA's questions given by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet spokesman stressed that our country is prepared for dialogue, that is, for honest and earnest dialogue aimed at finding accords which take the interests and security of all countries and peoples into account.

NATO Compromise Urged

LD130825 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- "The well-thought out, the well-balanced Soviet programme of measures, aimed at restoration of the atmosphere of confidence in Europe, the programme which takes into account the interests of all the parties, is a reliable guideline for the successful completion of the Stockholm forum", writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today. In its international review the newspaper cites Konstantin Chernenko who stresses that "the combination of large-scale political and international legal steps with military technical measures, which is advocated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, would make it possible to ensure success of the Stockholm Conference, to make its results a major contribution to consolidation of European and international security".

"As we see", the newspaper writes, "there is the practical foundation for elaboration of agreed-upon accords. The stand of the USSR and its allies at the negotiations is clear and straightforward. But the West is manoeuvring, using the well-known tactics of procrastination, covering by its talking of its "flexibility" and imaginary "steps forward". Would it not be better for the NATO countries to give up the hopes of attaining unilateral advantages and agree to a reasonable compromise".

Touching upon proposals of NATO countries in Stockholm, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes: "The West would like to consider only such 'confidence-building measures' that would "make transparent" the structure and every-day activities of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The NATO proposals are thus aimed actually at getting espionage information about the socialist states. The U.S. representatives supported by other NATO member-countries kind of "forget" about their main forces which are over-the-seas, about numerous bases, surrounding the Soviet Union: They are trying to put these "nuances" beyond the framework of the discussion in Stockholm. Such a stand undermines the tasks of the conference, it has nothing in common with consolidation of peace and security".

Meanwhile, the United States and some of its partners, the newspaper points out, are discoursing of their 'peaceability' obviously in a bid to lull the public of their countries, to divert their attention from unprecedented militaristic preparations. But the very fact of this conference being held shows that some people in the West fail in their attempts to bring to naught the process that began in Helsinki".

Zorin Hits U.S. Obstructionism

LD121833 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Many reports by international news agencies are devoted to the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which has resumed its work in Stockholm. As is known, the previous session of the Stockholm Conference did not bring the results the international public expected. Official U.S. propaganda is using every possible means to toss out the version that the difficulties that confronted the delegations of the 33 European states, the United States, and Canada during the conference were linked to the unyielding position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Washington has been conducting this kind of propaganda campaign particularly actively during the approaching U.S. presidential election. The Washington leadership does not want to appear before the voters as being guilty of causing the breakdown of a very important international forum. Hence, all the attempts to lay one's own faults at someone else's door, so to speak.

The constructive positions of the Soviet Union at the Stockholm Conference are sufficiently well known. As for the position of the United States, events occurred during the days preceding the resumption of the session in Stockholm which throw light on the essence of that position and which clearly reveal to the whole world the reason why the conference has been marking time for a long time.

As is known, the Stockholm Conference is based on the mandate from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, adopted on 1 August 1975. In its themes, composition, organizational framework and procedures, the Stockholm Conference is part of the process whose beginnings were laid by the European Conference and the Helsinki Final Act.

It has long become practically the norm for Washington politics that the right hand of the leaders there doesn't know what the left hand is doing. Lack of coordination and the contradictory nature of the White House's political course has put its bosses in a very awkward position on more than one occasion. This has happened on this occasion, too. Twice in the past month -- on 17 August and 10 September -- the U.S. President has publicly virtually called into question the readiness of the United States to observe the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is precisely how one can interpret Reagan's statement that passive agreement with the present situation in Europe is not an acceptable alternative for Washington. Well, apart from anything else, in making such statements the President did not think, and his advisers did not suggest to him, that the White House was thus taking responsibility for the situation that has come about at the Stockholm Conference.

What progress and the attainment of what decisions directed toward the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe can one speak of when Washington has cast doubts on the Helsinki decisions themselves, to the implementation of which the Stockhom Conference is devoted?

Bogachev Says Goodwill Needed

LD121756 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

One of the most important peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is the appeal to all the nuclear powers to assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The importance of that Soviet Proposal is explained, in particular, by the dramatic destabilisation of the military-political situation in the world as a result of the beginning of the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Washington makes no secret of the fact that U.S. Pershings and cruises are intended to deliver the first nuclear strike at socialist countries. U.S. General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, constantly expounds "theoretical" underpinnings of NATO's concept of the deliberate escalation of combat operations to the point of the first use of nuclear weapons.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claims that a U.S. no-first-use obligation would "subvert world security" while the further buildup of the U.S. nuclear arms arsenals, in his view, will strengthen "global stability and security."

These "conclusions," running counter to common sense, are backed by appropriate revisions of NATO's "flexible response" concept which today envisions the first use of American nuclear weapons at the earliest stage of any conflict in Europe.

Even before the beginning of the Stockholm Conference the Soviet Union unilaterally assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Having taken this truly historical decision, the USSR demonstrated its readiness to go its part of the road to strengthening peace and security and to help by practical deeds to improve the climate of international relations.

The socialist countries tabled in Stockholm the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty states and the members of the North Atlantic Alliance.

That proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in no way infringes on the security of any state. The manifestation by the United States and its NATO allies of readiness to sign such a treaty, based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, would make it possible to even out the relationships between members of the two antagonist alliances.

Washington has so far been making clear its unwillingness to move towards lessening tension in international relations, trying to use the Stockholm Conference to secure unilateral military advantage. Meanwhile, the Stockholm Conference can only accomplish the tasks set before it if all the participants in it, including the USA, show goodwill, common sense and readiness to look for mutually acceptable decisions.

BOGACHEV WARNS AGAINST U.S. CHEMICAL DEPOTS

LD121936 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The other day the press reported that the USA and Britain, acting within the NATO framework, plan in the immediate future to increase the number of chemical weapons depots in the territories of their West European allies. In particular, it is planned to establish five new subterranean depots for chemical binary munitions in the mountain forests Algau and Schwarzwald in West Germany. West Germany is know already to have depots with four million litres of nerve chemicals Sarin and VX.

General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, admitted in an interview to the West German STERN that the U.S. chemical weapons kept both in the USA and in the territories of its allies are intended for purposeful application in European territory.

The U.S. general preferred not to supply details for Washington's allies, now giving the green light to new arsenals of U.S. binary chemicals, about the experience of "purposeful chemical protection" of South Vietnam.

It should be recalled that most of the 91,000 tons of chemicals and herbicides used by the United States during the 10 years of the Vietnam war were intended for the population of South Vietnam. Meanwhile, during that period Washington officials characterised South Vietnam in their public statements only as a U.S. staunch ally and a dependable bulwark of democracy.

It follows from a book by the U.S. scientist Arthur Westing, published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) that the U.S. Army devastated and poisoned 10 percent of South Vietnamese territory with its chemical weapons. Cancer incidence and birth deformities are extremely high in the areas of the "purposeful application" of U.S. chemical weapons now, 15 years after the war.

The U.S. scientist, who visited areas of the Pentagon's experiments with chemicals, says that even in localities exposed to chemical "treatment" just once it will take 80 to 100 years for the vegetation, animal life and soil fertility to return to normal.

Judging by statements of Pentagon officials, plans are being made today to devastate with chemical weapons not a mere 10 percent of the territories of U.S. allies: The whole of Europe will be turned into a huge "gas chamber." The 5 million chemical munitions which Washington plans to have in a few years through stockpiling nerve binary munitions will help pose an unprecedented chemical threat to all life, primarily in West Germany and other European NATO countries.

It is the duty of all the sensible people in the world to thwart Washington's criminal plans and to secure a complete ban on the production, testing and storage of chemical agents.

HUSAK PRESENTS CSSR STATE AWARD TO USTINOV

PM131058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Presentation of CSSR Award"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Sep -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is in Czechoslovakia at the head of the Soviet Military Delegation participating in the allied armies' "Shield-84" excercise.

G. Husak presented D.F. Ustinov with the Order of Klement Gottwald. This top CSSR award has been conferred on D.F. Ustinov for his great contribution to the cause of developing friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and Armed Forces of the USSR and the CSSR.

Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade G. Husak highly evaluated D.F. Ustinov's personal contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship, unity, and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between our countries, and between the USSR and CSSR Armed Forces. He pointed to the USSR defense minister's outstanding services as an eminent politician, statesman, and military figure and emphasized his services in strengthening the Soviet Union's defense capability and in the business of the Warsaw Pact Organization and as a resolute fighter for the preservation of peace throughout the world and the strengthening of the socialist countries' security.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov said: with profound emotion and sincere gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee and to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR personally, I receive the CSSR's award today, the Order of Klement Gottwald.

It is a great honor to be awarded the order bearing the name of Klement Gottwald, one of the outstanding figures of the CPCZ, first worker president of the Czechoslovak Republic, and ardent champion of Soviet-Czechoslavak friendship.

Above all, I regard this award as recognition of the outstanding services of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces in strengthening the bonds of combat friendship an all-around cooperation between our fraternal countries peoples, and armies.

Our friendship was born and tempered in the fire of battles against a common enemy, fascism, during the years of World War II and strengthened in the postwar decades in the joint struggle against the forces of reaction and for peace and the triumph of socialism. Today it helps us to build a new life, to raise our states' economic and defense might higher and higher, and to successfully resolve complex questions of international life.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is developing from year to year and being filled with new content. Its sound foundation is the unity of ideology and policy of the CPSU and the CPCZ, our peoples' unshakable allegiance to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism, and the common aims of the struggle for a bright future.

The Warsaw Pact joint armed forces vigilantly stand guard over the fraternal peoples' peaceful labor!

I will continue to devote all my strength, knowledge, and experience to the noble cause of further strengthening the unity of our parties and peoples and consolidating the combat alliance of their armies.

Permit me to once again cordially thank the leadership of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak state and you personally, Comrade Gustav Husak, for the award of the Order of Klement Gottwald and for the warm, friendly words and congratulations.

Present at the award presentation were L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister; V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR; and other officials

G. Husak had warm, friendly talks with D.F. Ustinov. Urgent problems of security and peace in Europe and of strengthening cooperation and enhancing the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact states' armies were examined.

D.F. Ustinov conveyed to G. Husak and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium cordial greetings and wishes for fruitful activity from Comrade K.U. Chernenko and all members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

USTINOV, KULIKOV OBSERVE 'SHIELD-84' MANEUVER

LD122037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The "Shield-84" exercises of the troops of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces continue on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In difficult field conditions, units of the allied armies are successfully perfecting their combat and special training and practicing interaction. [video shows a line of flames belching dark grey smoke in the distance; the rear view of a stationary tank painted in field camouflage; two BRDM-2 reconnaissance vehicles, also painted in field camouflage, moving left to right of the screen; two (?missile-launching) vehicles, one which emits a flash, both ejecting white smoke, although no projectile is apparently fired -- both viewed at long distance; the silhouettes of two armed helicopters viewed from below, followed by shots of explosions on the ground; about a dozen helicopters sweep over the landscape, most of them just specks.]

The exercises are being commanded by Army General Martin Dzur, the CSSR minister of national defense. [Video shows at least four armored vehicles driving left to right of the screen: The nearest one is a self-propelled gun, possibly a M-1974 howitzer.]

The progress of the exercises is being observed by leaders of the CSSR party and government, Comrade Ustinov, and leaders of the military delegations of the fraternal socialist countries. Also present is Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces. [Video shows military officials watching from a viewing stand, seated at lines of desks: The lineup in the front row includes, left to right, unidentified person, Ustinov, unidentified person, Kulikov.]

TV SHOWS ASSAULT LANDING IN 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

LD121953 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The "Shield-84" exercises continue on the territory of Czechoslovakia. Our correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy reports:

We are conducting this reportage from the very center of events today at the "Shield-84" exercises. The unified command of the exercises has decided to drop a tactical assault force deep in the enemy rear. [Video shows correspondent standing in a field looking up, Il-76 jet overhead ejecting two parachutes from rear, crate coming down under a parachute and landing] And now you can hear the roar of aircraft engines increasing, and the first pallets of equipment are dropping to the ground.

Now the assault landing should take place. [Video shows explosions on ground as two small jets fly over, Soviet soldier wearing headphones and standing in front of a truck, paratroopers descending, and two shots of Il-76 flying away from camera.] The paratroopers' descent from the aircraft to the ground takes 110 seconds. Now you can see the first canopies have opened in the sky. The assault landing has begun. The assault troops you now see in the sky have flown many hundreds of kilometers; they have flown over the same land where their fathers fought 40 years ago. And now today, the young servicemen are displaying the continuity of the glorious combat traditions. The 110 seconds pass, and now the first assault troops are already on the ground. [Video shows explosions on the ground, three soldiers running toward camera across a field, rifles at the ready.] And so the assault forces' attack is beginning.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM121124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Biryukov "International Review"]

[Text] A Historic Choice

The national holidays of three countries in Europe and Asia which were celebrated in the past week are noteworthy in view of the worldwide confrontation between the forces of peace, socialism, and democracy and the forces of imperialism.

Bulgaria, with whose people we are linked by age-old friendship, celebrated the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution that overthrew the hated monarchical-fascist system. Under the BCP's leadership, the country is building a developed socialist society.

It is now 39 years since that memorable day of 2 September 1945 when the Vietnamese people, who gained their independence during the August revolution, formed the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the people, relying on the assistance of the USSR and the other fraternal countries, repulsed U.S. aggression and, after reuniting their country, began to create the foundation of socialism.

On 9 September, the Korean people, who have waged a difficult and prolonged revolutionary struggle, marked the 36th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, the first democratic state in the country's history. Under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, the DPRK people have defended their gains in the struggle against imperialist aggression and are confidently building socialism.

These countries have entered the realm of peace and progress under difficult political and socioeconomic conditions and from different "starting points." But the working people, headed by Communists, have been guided by a single goal, the building of socialism.

The achievements of the builders of the new life are great. Our allies and friends are justifiably proud of their accomplishments. Their plans for the future are bold and impressive. However, it is very difficult to ensure the most favorable conditions possible for creation in the modern world when imperialism is displaying particular aggressiveness. Cohesion, collaboration, and unity are needed here.

The example of socialist and communist building exerts a tremendous positive influence on world development. Socialism's ideas are becoming increasingly attractive to the people's masses.

The founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, being held in Addis Ababa and in whose work a CPSU delegation and the emissaries of many other parties are participating, confirmed that the revolution which triumphed 10 years ago has confidently directed this ancient African country along a socialist-oriented path. The Workers Party of Ethiopia will lead the masses in the struggle to realize the ideals of freedom and justice.

The experience of the Ethiopian revolution is yet more evidence that the peoples are making their choice and are refusing to live according to the imperialists' decree.

Peace in Space or "Star Wars"?

You have only to look at what is happening in the world arena today to sense the exceptional interest aroused by the Soviet Union's new appeal for honest and serious talks aimed at reaching agreements that take the security of all sides and peoples into account.

This appeal is contained in the replies by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to PRAVDA's questions published on 2 September.

This major foreign policy document has caught the attention of people of goodwill and caused confusion among the advocates of futile suicidal imperialist doctrines. The former -- numbering millions -- support Moscow's rational, calm, and reasoned stance; the latter -- numbering just a few but with great power in Washington and within NATO -- are through habit seeking ways to avoid discussing the essentials. However, the mirror of the mass media reflects the indisputable fact that objectively minded politicians and public figures in different countries have perceived the new Soviet document as confirmation of the invariability of the USSR's policy of realism and firm will for talks on the major problems on whose solution the fate of world peace depends.

The prevention of the militarization of space and the complete rejection of space weapons, including antisatellite weaponry, are undoubtedly among the most acute questions in need of urgent solution. Foreign observers have noted in this respect that the replies to PRAVDA's questions and the Soviet leader's speech during the presentation of awards to cosmonauts in the Kremlin on 5 September, in other words twice in a week, set out the clear stance of the USSR that steadfastly advocates a peaceful cosmos.

The week's events also highlight the urgency of this approach. Is the reality of the threat to militarize the "sixth ocean" not demonstrated by the fact that the U.S. spaceship Discovery launched a military satellite during a routine flight, for example? Is thinking America not alarmed by reports that the U.S. Administration plans to test the very latest antimissile defense systems in the near future?

It would surely be impossible to find a more appropriate audience than the conference in Salt Lake City of that extreme reactionary organization, the American Legion, for the U.S. President to deliver a new sermon on the militarization of space. He claimed that the creation of an antimissile defense system involving space-based elements is a "moral commitment for the United States" whose implementation would lead to arms reduction. And G. Keyworth, the President's scientific adviser, argued to the point of utter absurdity when he tried to prove that the elaboration of such an antimissile defense system is a remedy for nuclear catastrophe. According to this improbable and stupid logic the instruments of "star wars" are useful for the cause of peace. This is how the U.S. Republican administration answers the Soviet proposal on holding constructive talks.

Official Washington's stance is fundamentally at odds with the opinion of ordinary Americans who are truly concerned about the fate of peace. The authoritative U.S. public organization, the League of Concerned Scientists, has demanded that the development and production of space weapons be rapidly halted. The well-informed scientists stated: "This issue is acquiring special urgency since the deployment of such weapons could nullify all attempts at curbing the nuclear arms race."

The league has demanded that the United States and the USSR conclude a treaty banning the testing or deployment of antisatellite weapons. On the basis of special research, the scientists called Reagan's claim to strengthen U.S. security by means of antimissile defense systems a pernicious fantasy.

At an international scientific conference called by U.S. scientists in Washington to study the after effects of nuclear war, most delegates sharply condemned the White House's intention to extend the arms race to the "sixth ocean" and to violate the U.S.-USSR treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. As THE NEW YORK TIMES warned, the U.S. advocates of space wars are stepping up their campaign so much that they are challenging all arms control agreements, particularly the ABM treaty.

The condemnation of the present U.S. Administration's position contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions was greeted with understanding on many continents. As Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO wrote, the White House reply amounted to a hackneyed phrase to the effect that the "Soviet position will be studied attentively," but this is just another ruse by which Washington hopes to avoid honest talks. As India's PATRIOT newspaper writes, the USSR proceeds from the premise that an agreement preventing the militarization of space would not only avert the arms race but would also help to resolve the questions of limiting and reducing other strategic arms.

The way to maintain peace in space lies through talks and in this respect the international public's feelings coincide with the Soviet Union's proposal. The fulfillment of commitments and the pursuit of a policy of reason should be a moral commitment of all states. It is not "star wars" but peace on earth and in space that the peoples really need.

Human Rights Hanging in the Balance of Struggle

By threatening the world with nuclear catastrophe, the imperialists are flouting the most basic and vital human right -- the right to life. At the same time, they are trying with might and main to present themselves to the world in the role of human rights supporters. Reagan's "crusade" against socialism is also designed to serve this demagogic aim.

The campaign was joined recently by E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. He was offering a clarification of the "present administration's conservative policy in the human rights sphere." Apparently, the U.S. leaders are solely concerned with "reinforcing the fighters for freedom throughout the world against their very powerful enemies." Just who are these enemies? Well of course, the high-ranking official argued, "the main threat to human rights is from the Soviet Union and its allies."

Reality itself has already repeatedly given a clear and unambiguous answer to the zealous anticommunists' fabrications of this kind. Everyone is well aware of the unseemly aims pursued by the slandering of socialism. One might ask just who in the United States is flouting the human rights of the innocent Leonard Peltier, the fighter for justice, who has been imprisoned for life. Or of the millions of unemployed. Or, finally, of the antiwar movement activists Barb (Katt) and John Laforge who are facing 10 years' imprisonment for merely holding a Minneapolis protest demonstration against the Reagan administration's militarist course.

But let us look at how the U.S. Administration is really reinforcing the fighters for freedom throughout the world."

Southern Africa has recently erupted again. Fires have flared up, the goons' guns are thundering out, and the blood of the country's black population is flowing near the major cities of South Africa. According to recent reports, over 40 people have been killed, hundreds wounded, and thousands arrested. What has the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs said on this score?

It will be recalled that the African population's latest explosion of discontent was caused by the introduction of the new South African Constitution on 3 September that deprives the overwhelming majority of the country's inhabitants of their elementary rights. Sneering at the patriots, E. Abrams ventured to claim that a "cardinal change" has taken place in South Africa: The racists have ceased being racists because the United States, it seems, maintains "constructive contacts" with the P. Botha government.

The assistant secretary of state says that Washington is concerned and distressed by... "violence." But this concern is not over the actions of the South African Government or military or over the violence committed against the African population; the U.S. rulers are concerned for their friends and Botha is one of their closest. In Washington's eyes, the South African racist even seems to be a "fighter for freedom throughout the world"...

That is undoubtedly how the White House also regards the Chilean butcher Pinochet, another pillar of Western democracy. U.S. human reights and humanitarian officials have nothing to say about his activity. Probably it does not even distress them. Meanwhile, Pinochet is again shedding his people's blood. When patriots demanding human rights manned the barricades in the long-suffering country's cities, soldiers and police set about quelling the protest movement with savage ferocity. Freedom fighters have been killed or tortured. Washington does not notice this: Instead it holds "constructive contacts" with the butcher of the Chilean people or, putting it more simply, the U.S. imperialists are helping to keep him in power.

The human rights struggle has intensified in Britain. A large group of working people have been on national strike for nearly 6 months against the M. Thatcher government's decision to close 20 mines and throw tens of thousands of miners out on the streets. This is in a situation where the army of unemployed in Britain already numbers over 3 million. Do the miners have the right to work? Yes, the country's working class says. The miners have been joined by the dockers. Britain's Trades Union Congress, working in Brighton in the past few days, supported the struggling miners by passing a resolution of solidarity. However, the British prime minister outraged the trades unions by accusing them of being an "enemy within." Addressing the Trades Union Congress, Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock replied to this by stating, to the delegates' applause, that "a government that wants to treat British trades unions as the enemy is a government at war with its own people..."

M. Thatcher has refused to help end the conflict and has rejected a proposal to recall Parliament to seek a way out of the situation. Meanwhile, the police have been instructed to toughen up their methods and new blows have rained down on strikers' heads. These people, who are struggling for the right to work, are being beaten, arrested, and pilloried in the most shameless way.

However, Britain's miners and dockers are not giving in. Their determination is supported by international solidarity. Soviet miners are also declaring their solidarity.

An analysis of the week's international events suggests a conclusion and brings problems of vital importance for the peoples and working masses in the capitalist countries increasingly to the forefront. Their solution rests in stubborn struggle, and success in this unrelenting confrontation between class forces will be all the greater, the more effective international solidarity is and the more cohesively all fighters for peace, democracy, and social progress act.

USSR PROPOSALS FOR UPCOMING UN SESSION OUTLINED

LD121407 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly will start its work in New York soon -- on September 18. What is the Soviet Union bringing with it to this forum, what is the essence of its position?

Today, just as yesterday, the Soviet Union is convinced that in the present complex and tense international situation caused by the aggressive course of the United States and NATO the main, crucial task that should be in the centre of attention of the United Nations is the task of preserving and strengthening peace, of averting the danger of a nuclear slaughter and of resolutely condemning nuclear war as the gravest crime against mankind. Proceeding from this task the Soviet Union comes out with a big complex of constructive and far-reaching initiatives directed at easing international tension, excluding the use of force and the threat of force from international life and of gradually removing the nuclear smallpox from the face of the earth.

The Soviet proposal to create a sort of code of relations between nuclear states is of a truly innovative character. The USSR has undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear arms and calls on other nuclear countries to follow suit. There is a broad positive response of the international public to the Soviet proposals to prevent the militarization of outer space. Fulfillment of these proposals would make it possible to rule out the threat to earth from space and to space from earth and also from outer space itself. The Soviet Union stands for freezing nuclear arms. For a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. For a ban on chemical weapons. For the drafting of measures to prevent an accidental or unsanctioned use of nuclear arms.

There is no type of weapon that the Soviet Union would not agree to limit, to ban on a mutual basis, on agreement with other states, and then to exclude from arsenals. The peace loving Soviet initiatives are a powerful impulse to practical steps to avert the war danger. They are a real alternative to the world's sliding down to nuclear catastrophe. The USSR supports the important initiative of socialist Mongolia that want the forum of nations to confirm again the sacred right of every people to peace, which in conditions of the nuclear age is equivalent to the right to life.

The Soviet Union wants the authority and possibilities of the United Nations Organization to be used vigorously for the attainment of a just settlement of conflicts and liquidation of seats of tension in the Middle East, in Central America, in the south of Africa and in other areas of the world. The Soviet Union proceeds firmly from the impermissibility in international relations of any acts of aggression and arbitrariness, of interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

It goes without saying that it is no simple task to strengthen peace and to put an end to the imperialist policy of force, diktat and blackmail. Facts show again and again that in their desire to recarve the political map of the world as they see fit the ruling cricles of the United States intend, under the mask of false "love of peace", to continue their aggressive, hegemonistic line. they intend further to spiral the arms race, to bank on wrecking the military balance, on state terrorism and great power diktat in international affairs, to try to distort and slander the peace loving policy of socialist countries. The more important therefore it is to resolutely oppose this militaristic course with a policy of realism, a policy of responsibility for the destiny of peace. This is a lofty duty of the United Nations Organization.

GENEVA MEETING ON ENHANCING UN PEACE EFFORTS ENDS

LD121654 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva September 12 TASS -- The international meeting on the theme "The United Nations and Peace Forces: The Ways of Strengthening Cooperation" ended here today. It was organized at the initiative of the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces. Taking part in the meeting were representatives of 35 countries who are members of various political parties, members of parliament, heads of trade unions, public organizations, anti-war movements.

They discussed questions of the consolidation and development of cooperation with the United Nations, with its specialised institutions in the strengthening of peace, achievement of concrete results in disarmament, settlement of international conflicts in a peaceful way, enhancement of the United Nations role in the solution of social and economic problems facing humanity.

It is pointed out in the declaration that was unanimously adopted that joint efforts of the United Nations, peoples and governments, aimed at curbing the arms race are needed as never in conditions of the dangerous development of the international situation which has complicated as a result of the commenced deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the plans of the militarisation of space.

NATO'S LORD CARRINGTON IN U.S. FOR TALKS

LD121206 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov.

NATO's new Secretary-General Lord Carrington is holding talks here with American officials. No official statements have been made on their completion. However, addressing newsmen, the NATO secretary-general pointed out, explaining the aims of his visit to Washington, that he deemed it necessary to come here to share his impressions on the present state of the bloc. He flatly refused to give any concrete details, although he admitted the existence of certain problems within the North Atlantic alliance.

As understood by the United States and its Western European allies, these problems come down, chiefly, to widespread anti-war and anti-American sentiments among the population of NATO member countries.

It is well known that the United States is pressing its alliance partners to increase military spending, modernise conventional armaments and expand the so-called "sphere of responsibility" of the bloc. The previous NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and Washington had a complete identity of views on this matter. In all likelihood, Lord Carrington, during his trip to Washington, has received from the administration strict instructions -- not to deviate by an inch from his predecessor's course and obediently follow in the wake of U.S. aggressive policy.

It is observed here that, judging by Lord Carrington's lengthy interview with NEWSWEEK magazine, the NATO secretary-general is quite prepared to follow American instructions. He thus tried to bring home to the readers that Washington's course towards rapid space militarisation is a forced measure, prompted by a "threat", allegedly coming out of the USSR.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE NOTES NUCLEAR DANGERS

LD121927 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Research into hereditary changes in plants, animals and men caused by mutagens is closely associated with the struggle for peace, disarmament, against the threat of thermonuclear war, Chief Scientific Secretary of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Nikolay Bochkov said at a press-conference today. It was organised in connection with the 14th annual conference of the European Society of Mutagens of the Environment under way in Moscow. Taking part in the conference are some 300 representatives from most European countries.

The scientist said that ionising radiation is one of the most dangerous mutagens known to science. It has already been proved that any nuclear weapons represent genetic danger since their use enhances the radio-active background in the atmosphere.

Many chemical compounds, specifically, pesticides, medicines, household chemicals are mutagens. Professor Bochkov said that for this reason the production of some plastics, of compounds used in agriculture was discontinued in a number of countries, including the USSR.

Mutagens represent danger not only for the coming generations. Speaking at the meeting, Brin Bridges [spelling as received] chief of the department of cellular mutations of Brighton University (Great Britain), pointed out that many mutagens are causes of malignancies, therefore the question of reducing their volume in the environment is the question of the health of people living now.

Medicines, agricultural preparations, food additives are checked for mutagencity in the USSR. It is planned to set up in the Soviet Union the single centre to check by means of computers mutagencity of all chemical compounds manufactured in the USSR.

WORLD PRESS EXPOSES U.S. SPY 'DECOY' MISSION

LD122147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] They say that in history there is nothing secret which does not, sooner or later, come to light. We have recently run into another confirmation of this truth. One after the other, publications appear in the world press in connection with the provocative flight of the South Korean airplane over Soviet territory which bears witness to the fact that it was a major provocation undertaken at the instructions of the highest levels in Washington and with their knowledge.

Several books, dozens of magazine and even more newspaper articles have been published one after another very recently that were the result of many months of painstaking analytical work undertaken by the specialists of various countries. And here is the significant point about this: independent from each other, the authors of this research, having compared numerous facts and analyzed Washington's arguments aimed at concealing its crime, they virtually unanimously concluded that the whole American system of arguments was empty and that the incident was a premeditated, organized espionage act in the course of which the lives of many innocent people were cold-bloodedly and cynically put on the line.

There is the impression that this exposure of the American position, based on irrefutable facts, and of the propaganda screen covering a crime that has been committed, have totally caught official Washington and the propaganda systems at its disposal unawares. At first, when unpleasant publications began to appear one after another on the pages of the world press in the past weeks, Washington tried to pass it over in silence. It was an old matter, they said. However, when this did not work, they just managed to squeeze out another propagandistic version.

The point is, you see, that the Boeing spy flight was totally unnecessary for American intelligence, allegedly, because the only area the plane's photographic and other apparatus could focus upon in the Soviet Union's territory is completely inspected by American intelligence satellites. And for that reason, they say, there would have been no sense to organize the flight. This argument, however, if I may describe it as such, burst at once under the facts cited by the specialists. According to them, the main reason for the plane's incursion into Soviet airspace was for its role as a decoy, so to speak. The appearance of a large unidentified airplane, over Soviet territory according to the calculations of the authors of this operation, was intended to activate and bring into a state of readiness the Soviet antiaircraft defense forces; and the American spy satellites, as well as the RC-135 spy plane, which at that moment was close to the Soviet Far Eastern border, had the task, as the specialists note, of probing the whole Soviet coastal strip and of obtaining information on how the Soviet antiaircraft defense system operates.

It is indicative that Washington did not even consider how it should counter these irrefutable arguments. Well, one way or another, it now can be stated with full justification that one of the greatest American military and political provocations has been exposed before the whole world.

TANJUG: MOSCOW SOURCES ON REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS

LD121404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, September 12 (TANJUG) -- A meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will "most probably" take place, unofficial but well-informed sources here said.

The meeting is likely to take place during the 39th U.N. General Assembly session, in the course of which -- the same sources said -- the Soviet foreign minister will meet the foreign ministers of China, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, as well as those of a number of Western, nonaligned and neutral countries and members of the Warsaw Treaty.

Judging by the contents and the sharpness of Moscow's commentaries in which attacks on the person of the U.S. President are frequent, prospects for a positive turn in the crisis in Moscow-Washington relations during Gromyko's meetings with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, are here assesssed as minimal. This however, does not lessen the importance of the meetings.

The last U.S.-Soviet high-level contacts were the Shultz-Gromyko talks at the start of the Stockholm Conference.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS 'MILITARY INTERFERENCE' POLICY

LD122114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1957 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, 12 Sep (TASS) -- Armed piracy and direct military interference in the internal affairs of other states will remain an important element in the present administration's foreign policy course. This is shown by a speech by the White House chief during an election campaign trip to the town of Endicott, New York.

Discussing the "economic prosperity" of the United States, which he said his administration has brought to Americans, he unexpectedly changed the subject and started talking about Pentagon plans, which had been previously announced here, to set up a new light infantry division. "These troops, stationed at Fort Drum (New York)," Reagan stated, "will be capable of rapidly reaching any potentially explosive point of the globe." Thus, he directly let it be understood that the new light infantry division is intended to supplement the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force that the Pentagon has already set up.

REAGAN'S TREATMENT OF U.S. WORKERS DENOUNCED

LD122133 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "At an Acute Angle"]

[Text] President Reagan has again questioned the legal principles of the postwar political system in Europe. Addressing a group of Americans of Polish origin in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Reagan again questioned the resolutions of the Crimea conference of leader of the three allied powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain -- which took place in Yalta in February 1945. Postwar political realities in Europe were defined at that conference.

It is not the first time that the present master of the White House has come out against the Yalta documents, choosing representatives of American Polonia for that purpose. Among others, on 17 August, addressing members of the so-called Congress of Americans of Polish Origin, he in fact called for revision of the Yalta agreement.

Reagan stressed that passive acquiescence to the present situation in Europe is not an acceptable alternative for Washington.

Also, Reagan has repeated the hackneyed thesis of Western propaganda that an agreement was concluded in Yalta on the division of Europe. It should again be asserted for the benefit of those gentlemen who make so much noise about the Yalta conference that, as everything indicates, their knowledge of that forum is very hazy. They do not even know that the famous Crimea Declaration does not say one word about any division or spheres of influences in Europe. On the contrary, in almost every clause the declaration stresses the joint nature of every move envisaged therein. And so, the victorious powers undertook to give comprehensive aid to the peoples liberated from Nazi slavery, and even to the people of Nazi Germany's satellite-states, in solving the most vital problems, both political and economic. We emphasize that the three powers undertook to give joint aid to all nations of Europe.

It should be particularly emphasized that it is not the first time the U.S. President has taken the opportunity to come out with new calumnies against People's Poland and the Soviet Union. Distorting the history of Poland's liberation from the Nazi yoke, the head of the U.S. Administration did not mention a single word about the liberation mission of the Soviet Army. It seems that the lives of 600,000 inhabitants of the land of the soviets who fell in the battles for Poland's liberation mean nothing to Reagan. He should be reminded that this number is significantly greater than the losses the United States suffered on all fronts in World War II. Reagan not only tries in every possible way to belittle the role of the Soviet Army in liberating Poland, but also makes efforts to carry a thoroughly libelous thesis that, allegedly, after the war the Soviet Union occupied that country. In this connection, it should be declared once again, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, that, we quote, the Soviet Army did not occupy Poland, but, in heroic struggle it liberated us from occupation by the Nazis who were striving to annihilate every one of the subhuman Poles.

In the aforesaid address, President Reagan brutally interfered in the internal affairs of Socialist Poland, allowed himself to make hostile attacks against the government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, and expressed support for the antisocialist outcasts who raised their heads a few years ago in the Polish People's Republic. Also, of course, there had to be Reagan's pet subject: the so-called infringement of human rights in Poland. This was spoken of in a country where the authorities continually apply draconian measures, trampling the fundamental rights and entitlements of the working people. The best example of this was given by none other than President Reagan himself, who in 1981 declared illegal the air-traffic controllers union that tried to defend its rights.

Today, the Washington administration is conducting an active campaign against the activists of the postal workers trade union. The U.S. Post Office employees have rejected the discriminatory conditions of a new collective agreement envisaging a 3-year pay freeze. If we consider that prices in the United States are rapidly rising, that kind of pay freeze represents a serious decline in the working people's real income. However, the postmaster general of the United States, Walter [as heard] Bolger, threatened to dismiss anyone who dares take part in a strike. The master of the White House himself is joining in the campaign against the union activists of American postal workers. According to CBS television network, Reagan has promised to dissolve the union if a nationwide strike is declared. In response to the activation of the working people's struggle for their vital rights, the U.S. Administration resorts to its beloved methods: mass reductions, the use of scabs, and ultimately, open police suppression. Today's news from the areas involved in work conflicts is more and more reminiscent of wartime bulletins: they speak of hundreds injured and thousands arrested; the authorities are merciless.

And President Reagan, as if nothing has happened, is spinning out arguments about alleged infringements of human rights in Poland and other socialist countries.

TSVETOV SAYS MONDALE 'LESSER OF TWO EVILS'

LD120218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetsov]

[Text] Larry Speakes, spokesman for President Reagan, read out a special statement at a press conference in Washington, during which he directed sharp criticism at proposals put forward during the election campaign by Mondale, Democratic Party presidential candidate. The presidential candidate said in a speech to voters that the United States should reduce arms spending in order to cut back the gigantic federal budget deficit. It was this proposal to reduce military spending, and by a very small sum at that, which evoked President Reagan's ferocity.

Probably many of you esteemed TV viewers are asking a question such as that put to us in a letter from Great Fatherland War veteran (Issa Albekovich Dudayev). Comrade Dudayev asks: What is the difference between the Democratic and Republican Parties, and who supports them? Well, there is no point in looking for a fundamental difference between the Democratic and Republican Parties, since there is simply no such difference. Both of them rely on the big monopolies for support, and both adhere to anti-Soviet and anticommunist positions, that is, they reflect the views of those who support them. The Republicans are mose closely linked with the military-industrial complex, with the weapons manufacturers, especially that most frantic section of them based on the U.S. Pacific coast. The Republican position is stronger among the residents of small towns and settlements, among the small shopkeepers and office workers. That stratum is an excellent nutritive medium for the flourishing of chauvinism and for the conviction that the United States is predestined to dominate the world.

The Democratic Party is close to the monopolist groups of the Atlantic coast and the South. It has broad ties with the trade union leadership, academic world, and the liberal intelligentsia. Hence the Democratic Party is inclined toward more flexible social and political maneuvering.

The class kinship does not exclude disagreements between the parties on individual problems. These disagreements are especially evident now, when representatives of the Democratic and Republican Parties, Mondale and Reagan, are waging their election fight. Of course, the greatest attention is drawn by the parties' differing stands on burning issues such as nuclear disarmament and U.S.-Soviet relations. The foreign policy course of the Republican Party, as formulated by Reagan, consists of a great power striving to dictate to the people of the world what they should do and how. This course is aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union; to this end, a crazy nuclear and conventional arms race have been undermined, first and foremost those on nuclear disarmament. Peace through strength is Reagan's slogan. Peace, naturally, on U.S. conditions and in the U.S. interests.

The current foreign policy concepts of the Democratic Party, judging from how they are expressed by Mondale, are incomparably more moderate. President Reagan hopes to win the arms race, Mondale said during a recent television appearance. However, the Soviet Union will do all in its power in order to catch up with us.

We are spending more and more on weapons, Mondale continued, but the situation is becoming more and more complicated, and is less and less controllable. And on the whole, Mondale stressed, the world is becoming ever more dangerous. Hence, the Democratic Party's promise to stop the implementation of certain particularly expensive military programs.

In particular, if elected, Mondale promises to halt testing of space weapons and nuclear test explosions for 6 months in order to open the way for talks on freezing nuclear weapons. Of course, this does not mean that the Democratic Party does not aspire to arrange the world on U.S. conditions and in the U.S. interests. The Democratic Party simply realizes that the world itself could be lost by following Reagan's path.

In my opinion, Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, put it very aptly; The difference between Reagan and Mondale is not all that great, but Mondale is the lesser of two evils. Mondale does not have to be particularly progressive for that to be so, Gus Hall said.

WHITE HOUSE 'INDIGNANT' AT MONDALE BUDGET LINE

PM130848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Mondale's Speech"]

[Text] New York, 11 Sep -- The White House's policy has resulted in ruinous consequences for the U.S. economy. This is what W. Mondale, the Democratic Party's U.S. presidential candidate, said at a press conference in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania).

The former vice president charged the current administration's economic course "merely increases the profits of millionnaires and corporations at the expense of the budgets of U.S. families with modest incomes." It is the major monopolies, the Democrats' presidential candidate noted, which have gained additional multimillion dollar profits from the tax concessions granted by Reagan, whereas the tax burden has considerably increased for ordinary Americans. He acknowledged that the huge appropriations on the arms race were one of the chief reasons for the creation of a federal budget deficit amounting, as is known, to $200 billion -- unprecedented in U.S. history.

As an alternative to the ruinous course of the present administration, W. Mondale put forward his own plan which envisages reducing the budget deficit to $86 billion by 1989. It is proposed to achieve this by introducing new taxes and reducing military spending by $25 billion in the next 4 years, as well as reducing certain other government expenditures. At the same time, as observers note, Mondale's budget plan is very markedly vote-catching in nature, since it does not provide for effective measures to resolve the country's most acute socioeconomic problems --unemployment, poverty, and hunger. In particular, as THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, it contains "no major programs for creating new jobs, nor any significant measures to combat poverty or in the sphere of housing construction and social assistance." Mondale's proposal to reduce military spending, which even then would amount to the huge sum of almost $2 trillion in the next 4 years, would also be purely symbolic.

However, even such a modest attempt to attack the Pentagon's budget and the income of the wealthy has provoked unconcealed indignation on the part of the Reagan administration. White House spokesman L. Speakes poured down attacks on Mondale's plan, predicting that its implementation would bring new troubles for the U.S. economy. At the same time, he left unanswered numerous questions as to whether Reagan intends to make public his own program for combating the gigantic budget deficit. His utterances, however, leave no doubt that the President is not about to abandon his economic course in the event of his reelection for a second term.

REAGAN USES RELIGION TO SUPPORT ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

LD112020 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

During the past few days President Reagan, conducting his re-election campaign, is constantly appealing to religion and the religious sentiments of the Americans, especially national minorities, trying to secure votes at the forthcoming presidential elections in November. Of course, it is an internal affair of the Americans themselves whether to reintroduce compulsory prayers in American schools, which Reagan advocates, or to abolish the separation of the church from the state, which now exists in the USA. However, posing as a super champion of the religious purity of virtually all the faiths in the world, the head of the Washington administration easily elevates his personal religious views to the status of big policy aimed at setting some nations in opposition to others on the grounds of religion and at setting them on one another.

For instance, addressing representatives of one of the largest Jewish organisations in the USA, Bnai B'rith, Reagan tried to assure the supporters of Zionist Israel of his immutable sympathy, making it clear that Tel Aviv's anti-Arab course and the Israeli policy of aggression against the Arab states had received and would continue to receive support from the USA. The President used his address in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, at the festival honouring the virgin of Czestochowa, grossly to intervene in the internal affairs of Poland and to set some Poles against others. Once, discussing Vietnam, Reagan said with flagrant cynicism that he personally -- to quote from the West German DER SPIEGEL -- would run a road roller over the whole of Vietnam with its cities, forests, and rivers. It would be naturally easier, he added, to drop a couple of nuclear bombs on it.

President Reagan uses religion with particular zeal to back his anti-Soviet policy and the policy of preparations for nuclear war. When the national conference of Catholic bishops in 1982 spoke in favour of a freeze on nuclear weapons, denounced the very thought of nuclear war, and characterized the first use of nuclear weapons as immoral, the Reagan administration was outraged.

Gross pressure was brought to bear on the bishops, reflecting the opinion of 50 million American Catholics, to make them renounce their stand and support Reagan's nuclear buildup program. As for those who demanded a freeze on the nuclear potentials of the USA and the USSR, the Washington leaders labelled them "foreign agents."

The White House ignored the view of the American Catholics, opposed to nuclear war, and is carrying on its policy of the escalation of nuclear armaments. Take just Europe, Reagan, making a point of his religious spirit, boasted at the recent annual congress of the American Legion in Salt Lake City. At present, according to him, in a crisis the United States can ship to Europe nuclear weapons with an aggregate yield which is 25 per cent higher than before. The United States has more accurate weapons and more modern technology on the land and on the seas, Reagan assured his listener.

Talking about God, Reagan is simultaneously doing whatever he can to fill outer space with modern weaponry, including weapons of mass annihilation. Meanwhile, it is the profound conviction of all believers that space should be untouchable. In Reagan's plans, however, it becomes a scene of "star wars" and possible space catastrophe.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. 'NUCLEAR TERRORISM'

LD130717 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- "Due to its unpredictable nature, the U.S. policy of nuclear terrorism has no precedent in history by its anti-humane and anti-social nature", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. This policy "does not take into account the losses of any of the sides, the destiny of the modern civilization or the conditions of the existence of life itself on the earth.

It puts in the position of hostages those nations whose governments support the U.S. policy, since Washington obscurantists [as received] who are losing a sense of reality can unleash a nuclear war at any moment and wage a war to the last West European, Japanese or any non-American and even to the last American", the newspaper points out.

Washington's policy of nuclear terrorism is expressed in its adventuristic actions. These include the development and continuous updating of the military doctrine and of military-strategic concepts which provide for various variants of unleashing wars and of the first use of nuclear weapons in all types of wars -- from 'limited' to global ones, from 'controlled' to 'protracted' ones and from terrestrial to 'star' wars, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes further.

The policy of nuclear terrorism is also expressed in the steady buildup of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the hope to achieve superiority over the USSR, the newspaper underlines.

"It also finds its expression today in the implementation of the basic strategy aimed at creating a "nuclear cordon" around the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and in building up U.S. military presence in various parts of the world".

"The U.S. policy of nuclear terrorism includes today the striving to turn outer space into a place d'armes of a nuclear attack at the USSR. The whole of Washington's activities around the militarisation of outer space show that the White House is planning to protect the U.S. by an impregnable "anti-ballistic missile umbrella" and to blackmail under its cover the rest of the world. This policy also manifests itself in the disregard for the code of nuclear responsibility, the giving up of talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments and the ignoring of the human right to be delivered from the threat of a nuclear conflict", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' TO U.S. RESCUE PROGRAM CUTS

PM130825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov rejoinder: "What Is Being Saved"]

[Text] New York, Sep -- Throughout history and in all circumstances, the sailors of various countries have gone to the aid of those in distress. However, today the "captain" of an entire state, the White House incumbent, and his "team" have decided to break that rule.

It is reported that at a minimum the U.S. Office of Management and Budget intends to halve the allocations to the international program for the rescue of stricken ships and aircraft. As is well known, within the framework of this program, two Soviet and one U.S. satellite fitted with French and Canadian equipment relay the coordinates of transmitted SOS signals to earth, thereby making it possible to rapidly provide help.

As American specialists admit, in the last 2 years alone, this international program has allowed 247 people to be saved. A question mark now hangs over the program's future because of the Republican administration's intention to "economize."

Yet Washington does not stint when it is a question of the Pentagon "opening up" space -- developing and launching "killer-satellites," lasers, and other "star weapons." The enormous sum of $26 billion is being allocated for these purposes over the next 5 years. People in the White House can hardly believe that giving up a single satellite intended for the most noble of aims -- saving human life -- will really help in the struggle against the enormous budget deficit. And after all, it is precisely because of militarist "projects" such as the preparations for "star wars" that the deficit is growing.

PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

LD121032 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing September 12 TASS -- A regular meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China has opened here. It is to discuss a number of draft laws of the People's Republic of China.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON 'CRACK' IN U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD122303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1826 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] International press publications have been carrying reports about a crack in relations between Beijing and Washington, and although neither the Chinese nor the American press have published detailed information about this, one may glean the essence of the matter from fragmentary reports. At the beginning of August, Washington decided to impose considerable limitations on the importation of Chinese textiles into the United States. This step was dictated not so much by economic considerations as by political considerations. Reagan is very interested in attracting to his side votes from the country's southern states, and these states, where the greater part of American textiles production is concentrated, are seriously suffering from Chinese competition. The decision to limit the importation of Chinese products should strengthen the President's position in the south according to the calculations of the Republican Party's preelection campaign directors.

Washington's decision caused unconcealed annoyance in Beijing. The Americans will be forced to swallow their own bitter pill, the Chinese RENMIN RIBAO said in a brief comment on this matter. Commentators appraise this statement as a warning that China is preparing to take retaliatory measures. It is pointed out in particular that it may be a considerable reduction in Chinese purchases of American grain. This report has already caused disquiet in America's farming regions. The Republican Party's preelection headquarters has expressed fears about a possible loss of farmers' votes at the elections. But the main political consequence of this conflict, in the view of observers, is the increasing mutual distrust in Beijing and Washington.

FORMATION OF U.S.-PRC COAL COMPANY NOTED

LD121814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] It has been reported from Beijing that a joint American-Chinese coal company has been created. Attention is drawn to the fact that the American side of this deal is represented by the Bechtel Corporation, one of America's largest military-industrial firms. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz were, in their time, advanced from the bosom of that firm to leading positions in Washington.

OFFICIALS AT MOSCOW MEETING MARKING DPRK FOUNDING

SK120722 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Dear listeners: A celebration of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held by representatives of Moscow's working people at the Trade Union Hall in Moscow. We will now carry reportage on the celebration by a reporter of our radio station.

The celebration was participated in by Comrade Yasnov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other official representatives.

Those present at the celebration warmly welcomed the Korean guests, who included DPRK Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

At the celebration, Comrade Roganov, secretary of the Moscow City party committee, in the name of the participants and the citizens of Moscow, extended congratulations to the Korean friends and, through them, to the working people of the DPRK on their national day, and wished them new successes in the fulfillment of the socialist construction program of the WPK and in their just struggle for the democratic and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and a Soviet minister, spoke next.

Noting the successes won by the working people of the DPRK, the speaker said:

[Begin recording; initial words in English fading into Korean translation] Since the founding of the people's government, the working class, members of the cooperative farms, and intellectuals of Korea, under the leadership of the WPK and the Central Committee of the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, have effected (?comprehensive socialist) reforms in the political, economic, cultural, and other sectors of the country and advanced their country along the broad road of socialist construction.

The speaker said that the Soviet people's true friendship toward People's Korea was once again displayed during the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and to reunify the country in a democratic and peaceful way.

When the Soviet-Korean talks were held in Moscow, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed: The Soviet Union has constantly held that Korea should be reunified in a democratic and peaceful way after the U.S. troops have been pulled out of South Korea. This is our unchanging stand.

Amid the warm welcome of the participants, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador in Moscow, spoke at the celebration.

[Begin recording] Respected Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yasnov, dear comrades, and friends: With lofty self-confidence and pride, the Korean people are meaningfully celebrating the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. I extend deep gratitude to all of you for inviting us to this grand celebration arranged by the working people of Moscow on the national day of our people, and for the warm greetings Comrade Tarasov extended to our people. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I also convey our people's warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

The DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union stressed that the annihilation of the Japanese militarists by the Soviet Army at the end of the World War II expedited the realization of the warriors' desire for a free and independent Korea.

He pointed out the successes won by the working people of People's Korea in socialist construction, and the Korean people's struggle to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way.

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong went on to say: [Begin recording] The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have ceaselessly developed and now entered the period of blooming.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the meetings and talks that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade K.U. Chernenko held during the visit were a significant event in vigorously displaying the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and have paved the way for strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries to an even higher stage.

(?Our party and people, encouraged by the successes achieved during Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union), have reiterated their determination to forever advance hand in hand with the Soviet people in achieving the common cause of socialist and communist construction.

Our people always value the great Korean-Soviet friendship, which is sealed with blood. Our people will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the great friendship generation after generation. [applause]

I sincerely wish the Soviet people great success in their struggle to fulfill the (?economic plan set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress).

Long live the everlasting friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

PRAVDA ON RESULTS OF ROK LEADER'S JAPAN VISIT

LD130834 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- "American strategists who set themselves the task of turning the Asian-Pacific region into the line of deployment of nuclear forward-based systems are no longer satisfied with bilateral agreements signed by the U.S. with Japan and South Korea. They want to knock together a tripartite military alliance and push their Far Eastern allies towards each other in every way", PRAVDA writes today.

Commenting on the results of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, the newspaper points out that differences between Seoul and Tokyo are regarded by Washington as a obstacle to the implementation of its plans in Asia and as a pretext for exerting pressure. For instance, if Japan increases its military budget not so rapidly as the U.S. would like it to do, it should take upon itself at least part of the military burden of Washington and render material assistance to the allied regimes in such "frontline states" as South Korea or Pakistan.

As is known, the visit of the head of the Japanese Government to Seoul in 1983, the first one in the post-war period, resulted in the granting to South Korea of easy-term loans to the sum of 4 billion dollars, PRAVDA recalls.

When going to Tokyo, Chon Tu-hwan hoped to get more handouts which would shift to Japanese taxpayer an additional share of expenditures for the building up of South Korea's military potential. However, neither Seoul nor Tokyo are overly enthusiastic over the results of the visit.

"The program of Chon Tu-hwan's visit included talks on purely military matters, specifically, on the coordination of actions between the armed forces of Japan and South Korea in the patrolling of sea routes and the blockade of international straits. In fact, it was the central issue of the visit. Thus, we are witnessing another step towards the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance", PRAVDA stresses.

'MILITARISTIC FUSS' IN JAPAN HEIGHTENS TENSION

LD121518 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 12 TASS -- Yet another U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Drum has entered the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka. The missile-carrier submarine with a water displacement of 3,640 tons, just as scores of other nuclear-powered submarines, are intended by the Pentagon to be equipped with "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missiles. Near the entrance to the bay, where the base is located, Drum passed by another American nuclear powered submarine Cavalla which was leaving Yokosuka.

Now that autumn has set in, U.S. Armed Forces in Japanese Isles became more active. New units of "Green Berets" were moved to the north of Honshu Island where the U.S. airbase Misawa is being enlarged and preparations are under way for joint Japanese-American exercises. 1,500 officers and men from the 7th Infantry Division are to be involved in these exercises, one of the biggest on Japan's territory. The officers and men are to be brought from California by air.

The militaristic fuss in Japan in direct proximity of the Soviet Union's frontiers leads to a heightening of tension in the region. It is fraught with the war threat to peoples and countries of the Far Eastern region. Creating one more, eastern, front of struggle against socialist states, the United States keeps in the Pacific Ocean zone a considerable military machine, which includes 474,000 soldiers, seamen, pilots, Marines, 1,125 combatant planes, 149 combatant ships. In the Far East where there is the second biggest grouping of American Armed Forces abroad, the United States stationed about 350 military structures, 119 of them in Japan.

The creation and maintenance by the United States on foreign lands of a ramified system of military bases and strongpoints, plans and practical measures to enlarge them are a component part of the U.S. expansionist foreign policy course aimed at establishing world domination.

'UNPRECEDENTED' U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISES VIEWED

LD122328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] According to a report from Tokyo, unprecedented U.S.-Japanese joint naval maneuvers began today off the Japanese archipelago. Here is a late news commentary by Boris Andrianov, who is at the microphone:

According to the script, the Japanese ships and aircraft are to provide antisubmarine and antiaircraft defense for the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway.

During the exercises they are to clear the area through which the Midway, this floating nuclear missile base, will sail to enable it to carry out its mission. In short, the Japanese military forces are to play the role of a shield guarding the nuclear missile spear, specifically the American strike aircraft carriers crammed full of mass destruction weapons. It is generally known against whom such a nuclear spear is aimed by the strategists across the ocean, who are now feverishly deploying U.S. first-strike missiles in the Far East and who are arming the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific Ocean with Tomahawk cruise missiles. And they are to be given cover by the Japanese naval forces as demonstrated by the maneuvers.

Official Tokyo gives the assurance that it is allegedly necessary for Japan to sharply increase the might of its Navy which, allegedly, is exclusively dictated by the country's defense interests. However, the nature of the current Japanese-American exercises leaves not a shred of such arguments intact.

The new militarist demonstration organized by Washington and Tokyo in the northwestern Pacific Ocean is one more confirmation of the fact that the ruling circles of Japan and the United States are continuing to steer a course toward working up military tension in the Far East.

BAKHTAR CITED ON REBEL CAMPS IN PAKISTAN

LD121144 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Spelling of all placenames as received]

[Text] Kabul September 12 TASS -- "Increasingly more active playing the unseemly role in kindling the conflagration of the undeclared war which was unleashed by counter-revolution, international imperialism and regional reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamabad seeks to accuse our peaceful state of heightening tension in the region," the news agency BAKHTAR writes in its commentary.

As an example it cites the propaganda canard, which was distributed by Pakistan, on alleged bombardments of Pakistani settlements from the territory of Afghanistan. That lie, BAKHTAR points out, was preplanned and circulated on the threshold of the recent round of the Geneva negotiations on settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The aim of such actions is absolutely obvious -- to lay responsibility for the persisting tension in the region at somebody else's door.

Centres and camps for military training of gangs of Afghan counter-revolution are mushrooming on Pakistan's territory, while Washington, Beijing, Islamabad, and a number of other capitals are building up the propaganda anti-Afghan campaign. Last spring alone, the news agency points out, two new centres -- in Sarabrud and Abbas Ghunde were added to scores of bases and military camps, already existing in Pakistan, such as Dzalozai, Aza Khel, Dar Tir, Mattan, Gahirat, Bulam Han, Barma, Urusin, Ramat, Bogu Dar, and many others. Thousands of bandits are trained in each of these venomous nests of counterrevolution with the help of instructors, among them Pakistani. In the Marchek camp, for instance, about 2,000 men are undergoing training, and the figure is twice as big at the Shahi Bag camp.

The Pakistani authorities, BAKHTAR writes, put at the disposal of counterrevolutionary scum their own military machine. About two dozens of army depots of arms and ammunition were handed over to counterrevolutionaries, and groups of counterrevolutionaries undergo direct training with Pakistani Armed Forces, this being an eloquent pointer to growing cooperation between the bandit groupings, which entrenched themselves in Pakistan, and the armed forces of the Ziaul Haq regime. After the training, armed-to-the-teeth thugs are sent from Islamabad to Afghan soil to burn, destroy, and kill.

The heroic Afghan people and its Armed Forces, BAKHTAR stresses, stand firmly on guard of their revolutionary gains. Nobody shall be allowed to deprive the working people of independent and democratic Afghanistan of what has been won by them in decades of stubborn struggle and selfless creative labour for the sake of a bright future of the beloved motherland.

SOVIET SOLDIERS PRAISE MORALE OF TROOPS IN DRA

LD121746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Place of service -- Afghanistan. At the microphone now is Nina Goncharuk, our Dnepropetrovsk correspondent:

Naturally, recipes do not exist for all of life's eventualities, but we can say that there are situations in which a person acts according to the dictates of his heart, of his duty. The depth of this act depends upon the generosity of his heart. This is how we began our conversation with Senior Lieutenant Anatoliy Poukh.

[Begin Poukh recording] I have to say that the situation exerts a very strong discipline upon the individual. Many years have gone by since the war -- nearly 40. Nevertheless, even in our day cases are not isolated in which a soldier covers his commander with his own body and the courage of our Soviet person is manifested. It is indeed the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan where the beauty, the spiritual beauty, of the Soviet person and his heroism, patriotism, and internationalism are displayed.

Talking about young people, it can all be confirmed with concrete examples. On one occasion the company in which I happened to be serving ran into an ambush at night in the mountains. The company was carrying out a foot mission. It was moving up into a certain area and came under machinegun fire. It turned out to be a well-fortified enemy strongpoint. Several wounded were in an area completely exposed to gunfire. The moon lit up the making it very difficult to bring out the wounded. Yet in this situation, volunteers were immediately found; lads who themselves said: We'll go. Although from a moral point of view giving the order in this situation was difficult because it meant condemning a person to great risk, the lads immediately said who would go. Sergeants Dasmanov and Atalikov took groundsheets and crawled out to the wounded and brought them to a secure place right under the noses of the enemy. But the feat of these people did not end there. And not just their feat, but the acts of others as well.

The wounded men then had to be carried across difficult terrain to a helicopter pad so that they could be given medical assistance. Carrying someone in the mountains is a very difficult thing. On top of everything else, there was no water. There was just one waterbottle. Not one single man in the whole company reached for this bottle because everyone knew that the water was only for the wounded and that was sacred. The water was for the wounded.

It's in this, no doubt, that one sees the strength of the Soviet person, the strength of the Soviet soldier. Our soldiers carry out an immense amount of assistance to the fraternal people of Afghanistan. Our soldiers frequently hold not just machineguns in their hands, but also the tools of labor to help the fraternal Afghan people in building a peaceful life. [end recording]

Senior Lieutenant Anatoliy Poukh and my second interviewee, Captain Vyacheslav Igmatov, are of the same age. Anatoliy completed studies at the Donetsk Higher Military-Political College for engineering troops and communications, while Vyacheslav did so at the Alma Ata Higher General Troop Command College. Both have been given military medals and both have matured in this service. They have become even more courageous and sound in heart.

[Begin Igmatov recording] In order to grow crops and smelt steel, it is essential that people are able to do this in peace. For this it is essential that someone stands guard over the peaceful labor of our people. Man's being is prepared for his feat throughout life. Our people live in Soviet society and from childhood are filled with love and respect. Therefore, people are trained to achieve feats from their very childhood. From this come all the deeds of our soldiers. If the situation requires it, people do not think about what they will get for this -- honor, gratitude, and awards. They are moved by the heart. Young soldiers come to us; but they can no longer be recognized 2 or 3 months later. They become mature, understanding, true men who perform feats. What do we mean by feats? In my opinion, this is performing one's duty. They carry out the simple work of soldiers in the Soviet Army. They have taken the oath of loyalty to the homeland, and this had taken deep root in their hearts.

They act in the way in which they are enjoined by their duty -- by hatred toward those who have come to this freedom-loving country to enslave it, to bring its people misfortune. This hatred has pushed everything into the background -- the fear of bullets. We did not think about the fact that we might die at any moment, any instant. But this deep feeling that we are doing something good and something necessary, this feeling of duty, of the task that we have been set by our state of helping the Afghan people -- this duty guides us and, of course, pushes everything that is personal into the background as they say. And I will say that all the soldiers in my company acted in the way any Soviet person would act. Each of them was capable of performing any feat. They all always tried to fulfill their military task. Each of them tried to express the desire to be the first. This once again showed that the young generation is continuing the traditions of its fathers during the years of the Great Fatherland War. [end recording]

All the heroes of the Great Fatherland War had their own code of courage. It is on that code of courage that the present generation is being brought up.

[Begin Poukh recording] From childhood we try in some way to resemble them. In fulfilling our international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, all of this has been demonstrated. Of course, I can see the soldiers of my company in front of me, people of different kinds, joyful, full of the joy of life. Yes, in my view there will always be [word indistinct]. But I remember those lads, those who obeyed their conscience and their duty to the motherland. I had a driver-mechanic, Junior Sergeant Malay. On one occasion his vehicle was blown up by a mine. However, he did not loose his self control. He saved his crew by stopping his vehicle. The vehicle did not fall over the brink. Of course, this feat by Junior Sergeant Malay helped the rest maintain tain their morale. He did not loose his life and was given government awards. He himself comes from Moldavia. He wrote letters. We have never lost contact. A number have returned home but have not forgotten their company or their comrades in arms. That atmosphere, those days and nights that have been spent together, cannot be erased from the memory and will remain there forever, I think, in people's hearts. [end recording]

The lads who are about to serve in the Army, no matter where they serve, must always be ready to carry out their duty.

[Begin Poukh recording] They must take up sport. They must study well and be prepared morally, spiritually, and physically. In the Army, it will remain for them to specialize and to study military subjects and the readiness to carry out the task at hand. Therefore, all boys who are now listening, and who are fifteen, ten, or perhaps seven years old, they must know that preparations have to be made from one's very childhood to accomplish feats. The desire alone to perform a feat is not enough. [end recording]

DRA SEEKS EQUALITY FOR TRIBES, ETHNIC GROUPS

LD130437 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The revolutionary process is taking place in possibly even more difficult conditions in People's Democratic Afghanistan. The undeclared war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and their abettors is making vital socioeconomic problems more difficult to solve. However, even these problems are not being indefinitely deferred, but are, as far as possible, already being tackled at the present time.

Here with an account of how, in particular , the people's government is working on the practical realization of the principle of equality of the country's tribes and ethnic groups, is our Kabul correspondent, Boris Savadyan:

[Begin Savadyan recording] Afghanistan has many nationalities. You find a variety of tongues, habits, and customs on a Kabul street: Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Baluchis, Nuristanis, Chahar Aimaks, Hazaras. Before the victory of the revolution, there was one ethnic group in Afghanistan occupying a position of privilege: the Pashtuns. The fate of such racial minorities as, for instance, the Hazaras, was of no interest to anyone. Following the revolution, the people themselves took charge of the state, and the situation changed. Today a Hazara is just as much a free and respected person as is a member of any other nationality. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers, is a Hazara -- something that would have been unthinkable in Afghanistan in the past.

The name of the man I'm speaking to is Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada. He also is a Hazara, and is DRA deputy minister for tribal and nationalities affairs. I asked him what the revolution has given his almost two million compatriots.

[Begin Nabizada recording in vernacular fading into translation] Following the victory of the April Revolution, the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] arranged a meeting with representatives of all ethnic groups, including the Hazaras, to hear their requests and explain the meaning of the changes to them. Later, the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Government passed laws guaranteeing equality and broad opportunities to all people and tribes in the development of economic life, culture, languages and traditions, literature, and education. Thus began a decisive turn from oppression, poverty, and backwardness, to a life of dignity. The peasants received land allotments. A network of truck and tractor stations is being set up in the country; from them, the farmers can hire the machinery they need for a small fee. The state is helping the new owners with seed and fertilizers. Much attention is being given to improving the living conditions of the working people. The nations, ethnic groups, and tribes of Afghanistan, including the Hazaras, are willing to actively participate in the progressive socioeconomic reforms proclaimed by the April Revolution. [end recording]

PAKISTAN'S GROWING MILITARY MIGHT 'ALARMS' INDIA

LD121421 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 12 TASS -- The rapid growth of Pakistan's offensive potential causes serious alarm in India. According to the local press, at present Washington and Islamabad are studying the possibility of increasing deliveries of F-16 fighter-bombers in excess of the 40 which the United States has already undertaken to deliver. The TIMES OF INDIA writes with reference to Indian experts that the combat potential of these plans will be considerably increased after Islamabad gets American OB-1 "Mohawk" and E-2c "Hawkeye" reconnaissance planes, the sale of which is now the subject of vigorous talks.

Besides, Pakistan has placed orders in the United States, Britain and some other Western countries for a number of warships, including missile destroyers.

REACTION TO THAI MILITARY ACTIVITY IN LAOS

IZVESTIYA Cites Lao Charges

PM121424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vasilyev "International Commentary": "Bangkok Is Recarving the Borders"]

[Excerpts] The world public, especially in Asia, is watching with growing disquiet the aggressive actions mounted by Thailand on the border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

It is not the individual border incidents, which the Thai side has been periodically provoking for a long time now, that are causing the serious concern. It is a matter of a direct armed operation during which Thai regular forces invaded LPDR territory 6 June 1984 and seized and continue to hold three districts in the northwestern Province of Sayaboury.

According to press reports, Thai soldiers are committing atrocities against the local population on the occupied territory, driving away cattle, and burning houses. There are casualties among the Laotians, and several hundred people have been forcibly reported to Thailand. In the seized areas the occupation forces are building military fortifications, army barracks, and roads. The number of Thai troops is presently more than double that of the entire population of the occupied territory.

Thailand's actions can only be assessed as a blatant encroachment on the territorial integrity of a sovereign and independent state -- the LPDR. There is direct evidence of the crude flouting of the elementary principles of international law. Let me add that by its aggressive actions Thailand has also violated the Lao-Thai communique it signed in 1979 and which defines the main principles of mutual relations between the two countries, including the pledge to refrain from any kind of hostile action against each other.

Consistently pursuing its course toward maintaining peaceful and good neighborly relations with Thailand, the LPDR repeatedly proposed that the existing border issues be solved at the negotiating table. The Laotian side did not withdraw this proposal even after the Thai troops' seizure of a number of populated areas in Sayaboury Province 6 June, when it resolutely denounced this aggressive action. However, the talks that opened in Bangkok did not produce any concrete results because of the Thai representatives' intransigent stance, and they were broken off.

Commenting on the breakdown of the talks and the resulting situation, which is fraught with a serious threat to peace and stability in that region of Southeast Asia, many observers point to the obvious involvement of Washington and Beijing in the conflict. In United States and the PRC have a vested interest in whipping up tension in the area and undermining the emerging trend toward honest and equitable dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. The commentaries furthermore draw attention to the fact that the invasion of LPDR territory by Thai troops began immediately after the visits of General A. Kamlang-ek, Thai Army commander in chief, and Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister, to Beijing. Nor has it escaped observers' attention that the aggression against Laos has coincided with joint U.S.-Thai military maneuvers in the Gulf of Siam.

As reported in the press earlier, the LPDR Government has sent the UN secretary general a memorandum and a declaration on the Thai troops' continuing illegal occupation of Laotian populated areas. At a press conference at UN Headquarters, a Lao representative confirmed that the LPDR favors the immediate resumption of dialogue with the Thai side and the peaceful resolution of the problem that has arisen in the spirit of genuinely goodneighborly relations.

"However," the Lao representative stressed, "the achievement of this aim continues to be hampered by Bangkok which -- at the imperialists' and hegemonists' bidding -- has failed to show the political will for talks and refuses to end the occupation of the part of Lao territory it has seized."

The LPDR's demand that Thai troops be withdrawn from Lao territory without delay and that peaceful talks be resumed is unanimously supported by all genuinely interested in peace and stability in that troubled area of Southeast Asia.

Actions 'Devoid of Logic'

LD121748 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] For over 3 months now Thai troops have been occupying a number of population centers in Laotian territory and launching armed provocations against Laos from there. Thailand's military authorities practice violence against civilians in the occupied areas of Laos. More on this from Boris Durov:

All this time the Laotian side has displayed patience and restraint, it firmly adheres to the concept of peaceful coexistence, including the principle of peacefully resolving the (?emerging problems).

Moreover, the joint communique signed in April of 1979 clearly states that both prime ministers, meaning Thailand's former Premier Kriangsak Chamanan and the Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, agreed to turn their common frontier on land and water into a border of peace and friendship.

You would agree that these commitments are perfectly explicit. That's why, when on the morning of 6th June this year a 2,000-strong unit of Thai troops, supported by artillery and aircraft, invaded Paklai District in the Laotian Province of Sayaboury, staying there to this day, Bangkok's activities seemed particularly unexpected and inexplicable. As a matter of fact, the hopes that Thailand's conduct was based on a misunderstanding was soon dispelled. [Words indistinct] the Thai side put forward territorial claims to Laos and refused to pull its troops out of Paklai District outright.

Then it proceeded to disrupt the talks unilaterally. On 3rd September this year, Thailand's Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the conflict between the two countries. Laos and many other countries had placed certain hopes in that statement. It was no secret that the incursion had been initiated by a few reactionary-minded generals whose behavior drew varying reactions from Bangkok's top-level officials. There was a hope that Thailand's Government and Foreign Ministry would manage to find a way out of the situation without detriment to Thailand's prestige. Unfortunately, those hopes were futile. The wording of the statement (?noted) that Thailand's Army had taken up positions in Thailand's own territories and was exercising its so-called legitimate right to defense. The statement made no mention of the agreements stipulating for the border line and approved by both sides. [sentence as heard] Moreover, it expressed the peremptory demand that Vientiane renounce its sovereign right to a part of Laotian territory. The [word indistinct] of the statement clearly (?emanated) the threat to use force if Thailand's unlawful demands are not complied with.

What is the explanation for the stance taken by Thailand, a stance absolutely devoid of logic and commonsense? The Indian newspaper PATRIOT, for one, believes that this obviously involved an interference of outside forces.

These forces, including the ruling circles of the United States and its partners in Asia, are exerting pressure on the extremist-minded generals, haunted by the laurels of ancient conquerors. Kindling nationalistic sentiments and pushing Thailand's generals to military adventures against neighor countries, these forces are pursuing their own selfish goals, of course. They are seeking to for ever undermine peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia and to sow the poisonous seeds of mistrust among the local nations.

Needless to say this is a dangerous trend fraught with gravest complications for Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand. Together with other socialist nations, Laos has rejected this road. The future belongs to peaceful coexistence, to good-neighborliness and cooperation between all the nations populating the area. This fundamental idea was clearly expressed in the statement made on 8th September this year by a spokesman for the Laotian Foreign Ministry, who reaffirmed his government's intention to seek solution to the conflict with Thailand by peaceful means. Laos is willing to send its representatives to Bangkok once again to conduct serious talks, but its patience is not limitless. Thailand's leaders ought to realize that the Laotian people are resolved to use every means at their disposal in defending their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the statement pointed out.

SRV PAPER CRITICIZES PRC HISTORICAL ATLAS

OW130117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Commenting on China's publication of the historical atlas of China, the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN pointed out that, according to the atlas, many areas of India, Nepal, and Bhutan, the whole of Mongolia, and part of the Soviet Union's territory, Burma, and Vietnam all fall under China's domain. Besides, it is claimed in the preface of the atlas, that all resident nationalities in these areas should be considered nationalities of China. This is not the first time maps of such a nature have been published.

NHAN DAN noted that everyone knows China is carrying out a policy of aggression by map. The purpose of publishing such maps is to provide a basis for Beijing to push its expansion and make territorial demands on other countries. In addition, it also serves to defend its illegal occupation of other countries' territory.

U.S. 'LECTURES' NEW ZEALAND OVER ANZUS POLICY

LD122239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1826 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Washington has provided a fresh example of gross interference in the affairs of other countries. Speaking at a news conference, Hughes, an official U.S. Government spokesman, high-handedly lectured New Zealand's Government.

The reason for Washington's annoyance and the impudent foray by its official spokesman was New Zealand's ruling Labor Party's adoption of a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the country from the aggressive ANZUS bloc. The news agencies testify that Washington has been particularly alarmed by the fact that the Labor Party resolution contains a demand that American combat aircraft be prohibited from using the air force base on New Zealand soil. In an attempt to take the New Zealand Government in hand, the Washington administration has yet again displayed its neglectful attitude towards a fundamental principle of international law -- noninterference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states.

ASEAN AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

LD122357 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur September 12 TASS -- Representatives of the states members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed in principle arrangement [as received] to proclaim the region a nuclear-free zone. This was said here by Malaysia's Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail upon the conclusion of a meeting of the ASEAN standing committee.

That regional grouping consists of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines.

GORBACHEV, RYZHKOV TOUR BULGARIAN FACTORY

LD112339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by special correspondent G. Zubkov]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation, visiting Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the town of Stara Zagora. Georgiy Zubkov, our special correspondent, reports:

This tree of friendship, the Bulgarian cypress, has been planted in Stara Zagora outside the workshops of one of the largest factories in People's Bulgaria. Comrade Zhivkov arrived in Stara Zagora together with our delegation. The factory is called Beroe. In the old days, this was the name of the site where the plant was built. As for the Beroe Plant's production, it is very much up to date. These are robots and manipulators with electronic program controls. The Beroe Plant is an example of the interaction and cooperation among the CEMA member-countries. It was equipped under joint efforts by the fraternal states and especially by the USSR. Its products are put to successful use in production lines of such major factories as the Kamaz, the Volga Motor Vehicle Works and in machine tool building enterprises. During the visit to the Beroe Plant, there was talk not just about its current status, but also about its future.

The talk was about further deepening mutually advantageous cooperation, and making more successful use, in practice, of the principles worked out by the economic conference held by the CEMA member-countries in Moscow. This is of particular importance now when Western countries are intensifying their attempts to introduce all forms of sanctions. In the town Stara Zagora, the Soviet delegation also visited a major electronic enterprise: the Memory Works. A meeting was held here. Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug's BCP Committee opened the meeting. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee welcomed the Soviet guests.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was the next speaker. [Begin Ryzhkov recording] Our stay on the hospitable Bulgarian soil comes to an end today. We had an opportunity of familiarizing ourselves with the impressive achievements of your people over the past 40 creative years. Comrades, when speaking about Soviet-Bulgarian relations it is necessary to emphasize with all determination possible that whatever aspect is taken as an example, we see everywhere the fruitfulness of contacts and the consistent striving to implement the course of our party aimed at developing all-round cooperation.

The meeting in Stara Zagora has become a vivid demonstration of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship marked by numerous and glorious achievements and cooperation that look to the future with confidence. [end recording]

CSSR LEADERS THANK USSR FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD121410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Czechoslovak leaders Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram to Comrades Chernenko and Tikhonov expressing cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers as well as the entire Soviet people for their warm and comradely congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

The telegram expresses profound satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union.

W. BERLIN MEETING OF FRG'S BUNDESTAG CONDEMNED

LD112333 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] West Berlin September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Borisov reports:

In violation of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, the group of the CDU/CSU from the West German Bundestag gathered for a meeting in the building of the former Reichstag here. Speaking at the meeting of the group, FRG Chancellor Kohl said that Bonn has no intention of abandoning the demand for the "restoration of Germany's unity". At the same time, contrary to the generally known facts, the head of the West German Government asserted that there is no revanchism in West Germany. All this was said at the meeting whose very holding in the territory of West Berlin which does not belong to the FRG is illegal and reflects the striving of the FRG ruling circles for the revision of the postwar agreements on Europe, that is, actually, as a manifestation of revanchism.

It is characteristic that a day earlier openly provocative slogans were proclaimed at the gathering that was held in West Berlin by the biggest West German revanchist organization "Bund der Vetriebenen". Outright demands for the recarving of the present state frontiers in Europe and for the "restoration of the German Reich within the 1937 borders" were made at that gathering. Minister of Kohl's cabinet Heinrich Windelen took an active part in the gathering. On behalf of the FRG Government he solidarized with the demands of the revanchist "land associations" and promised complete support for their activity. Next day, at a meeting of the CDU/CSU group the FRG chancellor said that the activity of "land association" "deserves gratitude".

SOVIET-IRISH TALKS SEEK TRADE LINK EXPANSION

LD111635 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- Participants in Soviet-Irish talks, which started here today, are to outline measures for expanding and invigorating economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ireland.

A TASS correspondent has learnt at the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Soviet Union that commercial ties between the two countries were developing positively on the whole in recent years. In 1983, Soviet-Irish trade turnover reached a record high of more than 104 million roubles. The USSR exports to Ireland oil and oil products, sawn timber. Irish farming produce is supplied to the Soviet market.

Bilateral trade, however, corresponds neither to the economic potential, nor to the export potentialities of both countries. That is why the participants in the current talks will focus their attention on concrete measures that would facilitate the growth of trade and substantial expansion of the list of reciprocal deliveries.

Understanding has already been reached to set up within the framework of the mixed inter-governmental commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation two working groups -- on machines and equipment and on the agro-industrial sector. The activity of these groups is to make a major contribution to expanding and diversifying Soviet-Irish trade.

There are good prospects for bilateral scientific and technical cooperation in such areas as environmental protection, power engineering and agriculture.

A delegation of Irish businessmen is currently is Moscow. They will hold talks with representatives of thirty Soviet organisations. Soviet specialists will be able to familiarise themselves with the export potentialities and import requirements of Irish firms during three seminars to be organised here this week.

COMMENTARY ON VOA OPERATIONS IN GREECE

NC121626 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 12 Sep 34

[Station commentary]

[Text] The first phase of talks in Athens on the status of two Voice of America [VOA] radio stations recently ended. These stations transmit their broadcasts from Greek territory.

Our commentator writes: According to reports on this issue, the Greek and U.S. delegations have not at this time reached a solution nor have they agreed on the future of these stations. The very fact that the Greek Government raised this issue nevertheless shows that Greek public opinion is concerned about the operation of the U.S. stations. This concern, of course, is quite justified.

What are these U.S. radio stations doing in Greece? First of all, they are channels for disseminating information designed to serve U.S. interests. Let us take, for instance, the Near East region. In this region, the United States openly supports Israel in its warlike adventures against the Arabs, moreover, not only with the dispatch of arms and economic aid, but also from the viewpoint of propaganda. This mission is precisely fulfilled by the U.S. stations on Greek territory. These stations broadcast (?material) to the Near East countries that justifies the crimes and pirate actions of the Israeli stratocracy while, at the same time, they also distort the [words indistinct] of the Arab countries. Washington, moreover, (?overlooks) the fact that Greece traditionally maintains friendly relations with the Arab world. The use of Greek territory for pro-Israeli and anti-Arab propaganda purposes runs contrary to the interests of Greek foreign policy and might cause its relations with the friendly Arab countries to deteriorate.

The VOA stations on Greek territory also systematically broadcast material to all the East European countries that is openly hostile and inflammatory and distorts the reality of the socialist states. It suffices to recall that, during the period of the well-known developments in Poland, the U.S. radio station in northern Greece was directly involved in activities undermining the Polish people. This station was transmitting instructions from U.S. intelligence to its agents in Poland as well as material calling for the overthrow of the country's legal government.

Similar facts show that the U.S. radio stations on Greek territory are carriers of the psychological war that the United States is waging against the socialist countries, as well as against the governments of those states whose policy does not suit Washington.

The U.S. radio stations' activities run contrary to Greece's peaceloving policy and seriously violate its sovereignty. This is exactly why Greek public opinion opposes U.S. efforts to perpetuate the existence of these stations on Greek territory, the Radio Moscow commentator concludes.

GREEK SAILORS VISIT ODESSA MEMORIAL, MUSEUM

LD111529 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Odessa September 11 TASS -- Navymen from the Greek guided missile frigate "Limons" which is in Odessa on an official friendly visit, today continued familiarising themselves with this Soviet port on the Black Sea coast. Paying tribute to the courage of the defenders and liberators of the city from the Hitlerite invaders, they visited the heroes' memorial in the Alley of Glory and laid a wreath at the Unknown Sailor's Monument.

The guests visited a museum the exhibits of which tell about the "Feliki Etheria" secret society founded in Odessa 170 years ago by Greek patriots and about the traditional contacts between the peoples of the two countries.

A warm welcome was given to the guests at a friendship meeting which took place in the sailors' palace of culture.

Ioannis Grigoriades, the ambassador of Greece to the USSR, visited the Soviet destroyer "Krasniy Kavkaz" which is in Odessa on the occasion of the visit of the frigate "Limnos". He gave a luncheon in honour of Vice Admiral Nikolay Klitniy, chief of staff of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. The luncheon passed in a friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA CITED ON SUBMARINE'S CALL AT DANISH PORT

LD070655 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- PRAVDA comments today on a report about another call at the port of Skagen, Denmark, of the "Simpson" submarine built in West Germany on the order of the Chilean military junta.

The newspaper recalls that it is the same submarine which sank the Danish trawler "ane Katarine" together with its crew last spring during test runs by drawing it down by its own trawl.

The submarine is under the command of the same G. Berdt, one of those who is to blame for the tragedy, PRAVDA points out.

"Now the submarine will undergo final tests and will be handed over to a new owner. There is something else to it. According to the Copenhagen-based newspaper AKTUELT another two submarines built in West Germany for Pinochet are stationed in Frederikshavn, another Danish port. They will be tested in Skagerrak -- the same area where "ane Katarine" was sunk.

"One can only be surprised at the impudence of those who are connected with this submarine 'business' and those who permit the dangerous exercises of naval ships in the Danish waters. The Danish authorities have yielded to the pressure of their NATO allies and have given their consent on the tests, disregarding a storm of indignation that broke out in the country over the sinking of 'ane Katarine'", the commentary stresses.

"The fascist dictator Pinochet is eager to receive the ordered submarines. Some people in Denmark are equally eager to 'help' their West German counterparts and their faraway friend and customer who seems to be so close to their hearts".

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

LD122002 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Oslo September 12 TASS -- In its activity the Norwegian Communist Party attaches priority importance to defending man's most important right, the right to live in peace, says a statement adopted here by a plenary meeting of the national board of the Communist Party of Norway. Creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons in Norway both in peacetime and wartime would be a weighty contribution to the struggle of the peace forces to remove the threat of new war in the European Continent, the statement says.

The statement criticises the present bourgeois government of Norway. Unemployment reached the highest level in the years of its rule, social problems have aggravated, the position of youth worsened. The Communist Party of Norway urges Norwegian citizens, trade unions, to act in a single front so that victory of political parties reflecting the interests of the working people be achieved at parliamentary elections to be held next year.

MALTSEV MEETS ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD111628 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The USSR's first deputy minister for foreign affairs, Viktor Maltsev, today received the general secretary of Iceland's Foreign Ministry, Ingvi Ingvarsson, who has arrived in the USSR for consultations on items of the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In a conversation, held in a businesslike atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on topical international problems and issues of bilateral Soviet-Icelandic relations.

BRIEFS

USSR-UK FINANCIAL TALKS -- Moscow September 10 TASS -- The Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank Vladimir Alkhimov today received the President of the British Barclays Bank International F.R. Dolling, who is in Moscow to mark the tenth anniversary of the bank's office in Moscow. Views were exchanged on questions of further developing trade, economic, monetary and financial cooperation between the USSR and Britain. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 10 Sep 84 LD]

DANISH DAYS IN KIRGIZ SSR -- Danish days are being successfully observed in Frunze, the capital of Kirgiz SSR. Ingmar Wagner, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark and chairman of the Denmark-USSR Society, is heading the representatives who are visiting the Kirgiz SSR. Among the guests are active members of the society, Danish cultural figures, and a group of artists. Also, an exhibition of children's books was opened. Soviet books printed in Danish are also included in the exhibition. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84 GF]

GROMYKO RECEIVES ALGERIAN DIGNITARIES IN MOSCOW

Foreign Ministry Official

LD122217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Nourredine Kerroum, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, today. An exchange of views on some international problems of mutual interest took place.

New Ambassador

LD130923 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the newly appointed Ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic to the USSR Abdelmajid Allahoum.

During the talk the sides discussed some questions connected with bilateral relations between the USSR and Algeria.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES YAR OIL CORPORATION OFFICIAL

LD121754 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation in the YAR.

DEMCHENKO VIEWS ISRAELI GOVERNMENT COALITION

PM121023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Coalition Knocked Together"]

[Text] After the last few weeks of backstage haggling in Israel, it has been announced that the leaders of the Labor Party and the Likud bloc have reached a "fundamental agreement" on the creation of a joint government for a 50-month term. The prime ministership will belong to one group for half of that period and to the other group for the second half. Not without reason, many foreign observers are doubting that the coalition, which was knocked together with great difficulty, will survive for such a long period: It could collapse at any moment.

We recall that during the July parliamentary elections, the country's two main political forces, the Labor Party and Likud, lost ground in comparison with previous elections, gaining fewer votes and fewer deputy mandates. This fact revealed the population's mounting dissatisfaction with the country's domestic and foreign policy, which is typified by an attack on working people's interests in the economic sphere and aggressiveness and expansionism with regard to Arab neighbors.

However, the elections also showed that, on the whole, no serious positive shift in the distribution of political forces had taken place. Rabid nationalism, suffusing the life of the country, had gained the upper hand. The agreement on the new government's composition reaffirms this position, reminding us for the umpteenth time that the Labor Party and Likud are proponents of an identical course. Although they have recently trumpeted their political differences in every possible way, an attentive analysis gives grounds for concluding that it is a question purely of tactical moves and secondary details, of a typically Israeli squabble for government posts. The impossibility of creating a one-party cabinet with the participation of several other deputies and fear of holding new extraordinary elections in which losses might be even more tangible, ultimately led to the agreement to create the new coalition.

It was not too hard to find a basis for agreement, if only because both the groups do not intend to recognize the PLO or hold any talks with it, and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Both of them favor the maintenance (true, in different ways perhaps) of control over the Arab lands occupied in 1967, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and Southern Lebanon, and oppose the convening of an international conference on a Near East settlement with the participation of all interested parties, as proposed by the Soviet Union. Both favor maintaining and developing the "strategic alliance" with the United States, an alliance that is simultaneously anti-Arab and anti-Soviet.

This course has already put Israel in a position of international isolation and complicated the country's domestic economic problems. However, the facts attest that Tel Aviv does not intend to revise it.

TSAREV HITS U.S. TRAINING USE OF ISRAELI PLANES

PM120859 Moscow IZVESTIVA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[O. Tsarev article: "Harnessed to the Pentagon's Chariot"]

[Text] J. Lehman, U.S. secretary of the navy, has announced in Washington that an agreement has been concluded with Tel Aviv on the use of Israeli Kfir aircraft in U.S. training flights.

This report might easily have been overlooked in the mass of other, more important ones, but for one detail. During the implementation of U.S. naval aviation training programs, the modern Kfir jet fighters are to simulate the operations of enemy aircraft. Now, ever since entire units dressed in "Soviet military uniform" have been taking part in U.S. Army exercises, the concept of the "putative" enemy has ceased to exist in the Pentagon. Clearly, the time has now come to paint red stars on the Kfirs, too.

Following the formation of the U.S.-Israeli military-political committee in November last year, the cooperation between the United States and Israel has assumed an increasingly pronounced anti-Soviet character. Referring directly to Reagan administration officials, U.S. journalist Leslie Gelb wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES that, "secret talks between Israel and the United States in the sphere of military planning are increasingly concentrating on neutralizing Soviet influence in the region." "The region" means the Near East and the waters washing its shores, where U.S. fleets and the "Rapid Deployment Force" would like to operate unhindered. It is no accident, according to Gelb, that matters under discussion relate to the creation of naval bases and arms dumps for the U.S. 6th Fleet and also to joint operations against Soviet vessels in the Mediterranean. Exercises to rehearse military communications are already being held and there is an increasing exchange of intelligence data. Reports that "in principle it would be possible to site" U.S. Pershing-II missiles in Israel have appeared in Israeli newspapers.

The anti-Arab alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv is being complemented by strategic cooperation that goes far beyond the confines of the Near East and creates a threat to the Soviet Union's security.

The Reagan administration has decided that the time has come to use the whip on Israel, which is harnessed to the Pentagon's chariot. After all, it must earn its multibillion dollar pay from across the ocean.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA INTERVIEWS JORDANIAN ENVOY

PM121250 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

["Topical Interview" with Fathi 'Abd al-Karim at-Tawil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, by A. Alekseyev and G. Musayelyan: "To Extinguish the Hotbed of Conflict"]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr Ambassador, how do you evaluate the situation that has now taken shape in the Near East?

Answer: A dangerously explosive situation persists in our region today. The expansion begun by the Zionists in 1948 and continued in 1967 does not cease to this day. This is evidenced by the events in Lebanon. There, the invaders perpetrate bloody carnage literally daily in an attempt to suppress by armed force the population's demonstrations against the occupiers. And what of the plans to use the waters of Lebanon's Al-Litani River -- plans that are already being implemented? Does this not attest to the plundering of the Arabs' national resources that is already in full swing in the earlier occupied lands of Palestine and Syria? The continuing Iran-Iraq conflict and the situation in the Red Sea, where Western countries' warships have arrived without any invitation from the Arabs, negatively influencing the general dangerous situation.

Speaking about the situation in the Near East, it is also impossible not to notice the contradictions among Arab states. This substantially weakens opposition to the aggressor. Our country's leadership has repeatedly emphasized: Only the unity of all Arabs and joint actions will make Tel Aviv seriously weigh all the consequences of contemplated action's against Near East states.

Question: The search for a just, comprehensive settlement is being complicated by the policy of American imperialism aimed at the global undermining of detente and the exacerbation of international tension. In the Near East, this is being manifested increasingly clearly in Washington's support for Tel Aviv's course. As the American press acknowledges, Jordan's stand is very important for the plan advanced by President Reagan for the establishment of "peace" in the region. All kinds of attempts are being made to involve it in the abortive Camp David process. The United States has repeatedly expressed readiness to act as intermediary in Jordanian-Israeli talks. In the form of an advance, Amman is promised aircraft, missiles, a quantitative and qualitative increase in military aid...

Answer: We believe that the United States cannot be an intermediary in the establishment of peace in the Near East. Washington's insincerity is obvious. It essentially entirely supports the aggressor's actions, which are a violation of human rights and international law as a whole. King Husayn has repeatedly spoken of the loss of U.S. "political credibility [Kreditosposobnost]" in our region and emphasized that Jordan has not participated in the elaboration of capitulatory plans and will not accept the role prepared for it. I would like to point out that our country is guided, above all, by pan-Arab interests in its actions and decisions.

Having joined the struggle to establish a just peace, Jordan took a positive stand at the inter-Arab summit conferences in Baghdad, Tunis, and Fez and actively upholds the political line outlined by those forums. King Husayn heads the pan-Arab delegation to familiarize the world with the Arab countries' stand on the problem of a Near East settlement

This delegation visited the Soviet Union in December 1982 and met with the Soviet leaders. During the talks, the king emphasized that the USSR enjoys tremendous prestige in the Arab world thanks to its consistent struggle for peace and international security.

Jordan has repeatedly stated the need to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of the great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- and all interested sides, including the PLO. This conference must result in removing obstacles to peace in the region, including the realization of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Question: Jordan's stand on a Near East settlement coincides in many respects with the recent Soviet proposals that have received practically unanimous support in the Arab world. They are based on a demand for the liberation of all the Arab lands occupied by Israel, starting in 1967, including the eastern, Arab part of Jerusalem. The Soviet policy proceeds from the principle of the inadmissibility of aggression and the seizure of foreign territories by force and from the need to ensure the right of all the peoples of that region, including the Arab Palestinians, to a secure and independent existence and development.

Answer: Jordan approves the recent Soviet proposals, which have confirmed once again the firmness of the USSR's political course and its interest in achieving a comprehensive and just settlement in the Near East. Now, it is extremely important to implement them. The chief obstacle in the way of this is the stand of the United States and Israel, which stubbornly refuse to sit at the negotiating table.

Question: What could you say about Soviet-Jordanian relations?

Answer: The ceremonial closure of the Soviet-Jordanian friendship festival, held in Moscow and Uzbek cities, took place in the USSR only a week ago. It was undoubtedly a new milestone on the road to strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and will serve to further develop ties between the Soviet and Arab peoples. Bilateral contacts in the spheres of science and culture are becoming more diverse every year. The USSR gives us great assistance in training cadres for the national economy. More than 2,000 young men and women are studying in Soviet VUZes. Jordanians know and love Soviet art. This year alone, the Uzbek "Lazgi" Dance Ensemble has visited us, the "Druzhba" Dance Ensemble from Moscow has appeared with great success, and a meeting with the Kiev Ballet awaits Jordanian audiences in September.

In short, Soviet-Jordanian relations are a convincing example of the fact that states with different social systems can cooperate successfully based on the principles of respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equal rights, and mutual advantage.

IZVESTIYA MARKS SOVIET-IRAQI RELATIONS

PM130827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Gurev article: "Memorable Milestone: On the 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Iraq"]

[Text] From northwest to southeast, Iraq is divided into approximately three equal parts by the ancient Tigris and Euphrates Rivers as they flow to the Persian Gulf. Here in Mesopotamia, one of the earliest centers of human civilization was born, and where the two rivers meet, tourists are shown the tree from which, according to legend, Eve plucked the famous apple and tempted Adam.

Nevertheless, it is not these images from biblical antiquity, however remarkable, that fashion the appearance of present-day Iraq. In far-off Al-Hadithah, on the banks of the Euphrates, 200 km from Baghdad, one can hear the roar of the straining engines of large-capacity dump trucks and excavators; a large proportion of these came from the Soviet Union. An impressive construction project is being launched here with Soviet assistance; this is where one of the largest hydroengineering complexes in the Middle East is being built including a dam 57 meters high and 9 km long, and a mighty hydroelectric power station. The reservoir being built will make it possible to open several hundred thousand hectares of new land. The construction work is entering the decisive phase; on 3 October the Euphrates' customary flow will be securely halted by the earth rampart of the dam. Not just Iraqis are preparing for this event, but also the hundreds of Soviet specialists and workers who have been taking part in building the hydroengineering complex.

The historic links between the Soviet and Iraqi peoples have a long past. Working in Baghdad and Basra back in the 19th and early 20th centuries, Russian consular representatives, enjoying the hospitality of the local population, did much to acquaint the Iraqi people with Russia and its cultural heritage. A Russian commercial and passenger steamship line was opened between Basra and Odessa.

After the October 1917 revolution, the colonial powers did their utmost to isolate Iraq and the rest of the Arab east from Soviet Russia behind an impenetrable wall. The outstanding victories by Soviet Armies in the battles of World War II destroyed this wall and won wide recognition in the Arab countries. This was reflected in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt and, subsequently, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq.

The influence of the forces of colonialism and reaction, which effectively ruled Iraq in the first decade after the war, was repeatedly counterbalanced by the Iraqi people's natural striving for autonomy and consolidation of national independence. Ignoring its people's fundamental interests, the Iraqi monarchy became an active member of the regretted and aggressive Baghdad Pact and served as an instrument of imperialism's policy in the Near and Middle East. On orders from abroad, it took a provocative step with regard to the Soviet Union in 1955 and broke off diplomatic relations.

Soviet-Iraqi relations began to be built on new principles, solidarity in the struggle for consolidating the peoples' independence and freedom and against the imperialist policy of diktat and plundering developing states, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. After 1958, when the Iraqi people rose up, swept away the corrupt monarchy, and proclaimed a republic. The Ba'th party, which came to power as a result of the 17 July 1958 revolution victory, consolidated the course of developing multifaceted cooperation with the USSR. A treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq was signed in 1972.

The conclusion of the treaty is linked with a very important stage in the Iraqi people's national liberation movement when, at the end of the sixties, and the beginning of the seventies, the country's leadership firmly resolved to place its oil wealth under national control. The Soviet Union's consistent support for this course made it possible to thwart the plans of the international oil monopolies and the Western countries' governments backing them, which hoped to stifle Iraq by economic blockade, political isolation, and ideological persecution.

The stock of Soviet-Iraqi relations has been boosted by the considerable growth in trade and economic cooperation aimed at resolving the Iraqi economy's most urgent tasks. Power stations with a total capacity of 1,440,000 kilowatts generating 45 percent of the electricity produced in the country have been built within the framework of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation.

Irrigation facilities, enabling additional hundreds of thousands of hectares of land to be irrigated, have been built with the USSR's participation.

The small settlement of northern Al-Rumaylah, which symbolizes the country's developing oil sector and Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in this sphere, is widely known both within Iraq and abroad. Work is now starting near northern Al-Rumaylah to open up western Al-Qurnah, another promising new deposit.

Soviet-Iraqi relations, developing constantly in accordance with the two countries' national interests, have acquired the character of broad and mutually-beneficial cooperation. Dozens of new enterprises built with Soviet assistance have appeared in Iraq and many of them are the flagships of the electrical engineering, oil, construction, textile, and other industrial sectors. There is also a good foundation for joint work in the future. New agreements were signed in 1983-1984 to further develop economic cooperation, evisaging the Soviet Union's participation in implementing a number of important projects in the oil, energy, and other industrial sectors.

A base-relief executed by the outstanding Iraqi artist and sculptor J. Salim is being raised in Al-Tahrir Square in the center of Baghdad. The distinctive triptych depicts the main stages of the Iraqi people's struggle for a better future. As a symbol of the present, the artist has chosen images of a worker carrying a hammer and a mother and children holding plants, the figures personifying the Iraqis' creative labor and striving for progress and peaceful life.

Soviet people, who have contributed appreciable labor to the establishment and modernization of the Iraqi Republic, are also rightly involved in the realization of these national aspirations. At the time when the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Iraqi relations is being celebrated, the Soviet Union sincerely wishes the Iraqi people peace and new success on the path of independent development.

AL-ASAD CITED ON SYRIAN SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

LD121157 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus September 12 TASS -- Syria advocates continuation of the process of normalisation of the political situation in Lebanon, said President of the country Hafiz al-Asad at a meeting with politicians from north Lebanese city of Tripoli, SANA reports. He emphasised the importance of the comprehensive character of the measures being taken by the Rashid Karami government to attain stability and security in Lebanon.

ZLATORUNSKIY HITS U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

LD121841 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary entitled "Call for Changing the World"]

[Text] There was recently a repeated call by U.S. officials for reviewing the decisions of the Yalta conference which laid down the postwar borders in Europe. They have also spoken about the need to reexamine the final document of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. In this respect, it is also worth mentioning the great lack of desire by the present American Administration to listen to the Palestinian demands calling for the establishment of their own independent state within the limits of the well-known UN resolutions.

To summarize, there appears to be a flagrant endeavor to change the world in the American style, which can only be described as open ambitions of domination.

Worth noting, is that the present American Administration, not content with calls that poison the international atmosphere because they whip up dangerous dreams of various advocates of revanchism, racists, and enemies of national liberation movements and forces of peace, also backs such calls with specific acts.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, this transpires in the endeavor to establish many bridgeheads there directed against the Soviet Union, its friends and allies, and the states of the region. During the conference of the nonaligned states in Malta, for example, emphasis was placed on the gravity of the current situation in the Mediterranean basin due to the activities of the American 6th Fleet. A similar situation is also created by Washington in the Gulf and Red Sea basin. Furthermore, in the Near and Middle East, the Pentagon is hurriedly deploying a thick network of American military bases. In Sudan alone, four large American bases are being built, directed against neighboring Arab and African states. All this is taking place simultaneously with a campaign, unprecedented in its dimensions and fierceness, against Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the Palestinian Resistance movement, and all Arab states that confront American schemes for domination.

In this respect, Israel occupies a special place in Washington's plans to turn the Near and Middle East into a farm for American imperialism. By its large exploitation of the endeavors of the Israeli Zionist circles to expand their vital space at the expense of the Arabs, the United States is using various means to consolidate and strengthen the military capability of Tel Aviv. This happens not only because the United States and Israel are considered to be strategic allies in the struggle against progress, but because Washington has charged Israel with special police missions and intends to exploit its territory as a fundamental springboard for future military adventures.

It is no coincidence that the Pentagon is trying to build huge depots for strategic weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, on the Israeli territory. In light of these facts, it clearly transpires that the calls by the present American Administration for the reexamination of the post World War II borders do not involve only Europe. They reflect the basic idea of the foreign policy currently followed by the United States aimed at changing the world in the American way. In this respect, however, it is known that success has not been achieved by anyone despite similar attempts already made in various historic stages.

The alternative to such ambitions is a mass move by peace-loving forces everywhere, including the Middle East. The Soviet Union has more than once drawn the attention of the American Administration to the frivolity and sterility of the military and revanchist endeavors by U.S. aggressive circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries. Answering the questions of PRAVDA recently, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko underlined that no matter how much the United States flexes its military muscle it will not be able to change the world, and this world will not live according to American norms.

ZORIN ON POSSIBILITIES OF IRANIAN OFFENSIVE

LD122317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1826 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Citing an Iranian official spokesman with close links to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Tehran correspondents of the international news agencies are reporting that Iran's long-planned major offensive against Iraq, which according to the designs of the Iranian leadership was to have resulted in a decisive Iranian victory, will most probably not be undertaken, at least in the near future.

Indeed, for several months now the world press, citing authoritative circles in Tehran, has unceasingly whipped up rumors about the offensive just about to begin. However, weeks and months have passed, and this major offensive has not occurred. Various reasons are now cited for this. It is reported that substantial differences arose in Ayatollah Khomeyni's circle, which questioned the expediency of a major offensive. Opponents of the plan consider it too risky and the cost of possible failure to be excessive. It is also said that the organization of the offensive is hampered by the considerable deterioration in Iran's economic position and also by mounting dissatisfaction in the country.

Whether this is true or not, the Iran-Iraq war continues and inflicts substantial losses on the peoples of both countries. The speediest possible halt to this war is in the interests of both Iran and Iraq. The only loser in such an event will be international imperialism, which derives satisfaction from this conflict.

NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS IN IRAN REPORTED

LD122051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A report has been published on the pages of the world press that in the last 3 years, 40,000 people, declared to be enemies of the regime by the authorities, have been executed in Iran.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI COMMUNISTS VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- A number of members of the Israeli Communist Party [as heard] led by (?Khadel Namni), candidate member of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, have arrived in Tashkent. The guests closely studied Uzbekistan's achievements under Soviet sovereignty -- particularly the ways and means applied to resolving the national issue. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84 GF]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ETHIOPIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Kadymbekov Views Congress

PM100812 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch: "Ethiopia: Birth of a Party"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Spotlights are switched on at night in Revolution Square. In their light you can see the newly laid, steaming asphalt, which is being flattened by heavy rollers. The country's main square is being rebuilt and spread up in anticipation of great events. Garlands of multicolored lights have been hung on the trees on the strees and avenues.

The capital is being transformed before your eyes, preparing itself to mark in September the 10th anniversary of the national democratic revolution and constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. There is profound meaning in the fact that these two historic events in the country's history should be celebrated simultaneously. The entire course of the development of the revolutionary process in Ethiopia has brought one of the most important tasks -- building a vanguard party -- to the fore. The 10 years of struggle against age-old backwardness, illiteracy, hunger, and disease and the long years of bloody battles against domestic reaction and foreign enemies not only tempered and strengthened the revolution but also rallied ever newer masses of working people to its colors and created favorable preconditions for the birth of a proletarian party.

The commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia (COPWE) was created in December 1979. Devoting its activity to all-around preparations for the creation of a party and the spread of Marxist-Leninist teaching and participating in all spheres of the building of the new life, COPWE has become the true leader of the broad people's masses. Today its historic mission is drawing to a close; the formation of a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party has entered its final phase. Constituent assemblies and conferences of party organizations -- from primary to provincial -- have already been held throughout the country. A constituent congress that will proclaim the birth of the WPE lies ahead.

A routine COPWE Central Committee plenum opened in the capital 27 August.

The agenda featured a discussion of the results of work to prepare and hold the scheduled WPE congress and the ratification of a program to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The historic importance of the congress for the fate of millions and for the country's further movement along the revolutionary path cannot be overestimated. And the desire of everyone to greet such a portentous event in the state's life with new achievements is natural.

"We have undertaken to mark the opening of the Workers Party Congress with shock labor and high production indicators," (Mossiye Wolde-Mikael), secretary of the party organization at the (Akaki) Textile Mills, one of the biggest textile enterprises in the country, said. "Not only us but all citizens of socialist Ethiopia -- peasants from cooperatives and state livestock units, factory and plant workers, and thousands of employees -- are working with immense enthusiasm today, each one striving to greet the party congress with a worthy gift."

Comrade (Mossiye) has something to talk about. At the enterprise, where over 6,000 people work, striking changes have taken place and good working traditions have been laid down since the revolution and nationalization. The competition launched in the factory shops has made it possible to increase labor productivity, develop innovation, and strengthen discipline. Today the workers feel themselves to be full masters of the enterprise and are involved in running production. The main thing is that they have felt the state's concern for them: a workers canteen, medical center, and kindergarten have been built and housing is being constructed. The families of those workers who perished in battles for the revolution have been provided not only with financial benefits but also many privileges. The role of the COPWE primary organization in all these achievements has been great.

"You know, there has even been a tangible improvement in all indicators over the last 2 months," Comrade (Mossiye) said with unconcealed pride. I can understand his feelings.

In the factory yard in front of the shops the workers were standing in close ranks. There was a triumphant atmosphere and the resolute faces were concentrating. A middle-aged worker in black overalls with a red sash on his chest stood slightly in front of everyone else. Each slogan loudly uttered by him was repeated, like an echo, by hundreds of voices.

"A revolutionary motherland or death!" -- tightly clenched fists flew skyward.

"Forward to create the party!" -- and again a forest of hands shot up and then dropped a moment later.

For Ethiopia's proletariat each of these slogans is not simply words. The first came about at that difficult time for the revolution when heated battles against Somali invaders were under way in the sands of the Ogaden while in the rear -- even in the capital itself -- the counterrevolution, exploiting the moment, had reared its head. Many workers, entering people's militia detachments, took up arms to come to the defense of the new power and fought for it in bloody battles against the enemy.

The second slogan is in keeping with the present stage of the revolution, and it has also become a reality. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE, spoke of this in his speech to the meeting participants. The creation of a vanguard workers party is a great victory for all Ethiopia's working people, he stressed. But it must not be forgotten for a minute that the enemies of the revolution -- remnants of the old regime, separatists, and the forces of foreign reaction headed by international imperialism and primarily by U.S. imperialism -- have not laid down their arms and have not abandoned the idea of hindering Ethiopia's progressive movement forward toward a brighter life.

Closing Session

PM121208 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents A. Serbin and G. Gabrielyan: "An Important Stage in Ethiopia's Life. The Workers Party of Ethiopia's Constituent Congress Ends"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep -- The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] constituent congress has ended. It announced the creation of the country's vanguard party and approved its program and rules. The congress delegates elected the WPE Central Committee. The first plenum of the WPE Central Committee was then held.

It elected Mengistu Haile Mariam general secretary of the party Central Committee. A WPE Central Committee Politburo was also elected, comprising 11 full members and 6 candidate members, along with the WPE Central Committee Secretariat, and the Central Auditing and Central Control Commissions. Following the announcement of the election results, CPSU delegation head G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor. He said:

The 1974 revolution created broad possibilities for the development of relations of friendship between Ethiopia and the socialist countries. These relations are developing fruitfully, are comprehensive and mutually advantageous, and accord with the fundamental interests of our countries' peoples. The formation of the WPE marks the creation of an even stronger basis for further deepening and widening our cooperation.

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam!

Please accept our hearty congratulations on your unanimous election to the important post of the WPE Central Committee general secretary. It is a great honor for me to express, on behalf of the heads of the fraternal parties' delegations and on behalf of the CPSU delegation, to you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, to the WPE Central Committee, and to the Ethiopian leadership, sincere gratitude for the invitation to attend the WPE's constituent congress and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, and for the warm words said about our parties, countries, and peoples.

The congress' work has made a deep impression on us. The fact that it was attended by representatives of many communist and workers parties and revolutionary democratic parties and movements is the most eloquent indication of the growth of Socialist Ethiopia's international prestige and evidence of its contribution to the struggle of the world's progressive forces for peace, democracy, and social progress. We also wholeheartedly congratulate all the full and candidate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo, the members of the Central Committee Secretariat, the full and candidate members of the party Central Committee, and the members of the Central Auditing and Central Control Commissions. We wish you, dear comrades, the party's militant headquarters, and you personally, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, good health and successful work in implementing the congress' decisions and plans for building a new life in the country.

There were solemn greetings to the congress from the Armed Forces. Brigadier-General (Mesfin Gebre Kal), member of the WPE Central Committee, took the oath of loyalty to the party and the revolution on behalf of the Revolutionary Army.

The closing speech was made by WPE Central Committee General Secretary Mengistu Haile Mariam. By creating the party, he said, we have carried out our revolutionary duty. We owe this victory to the constant support of the people and the Revolutionary Army. The party must be dearer to each of us than life itself. The WPE's aim is to work to build a new society and to effect profound transformations in the country's life. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed heartfelt thanks to the fraternal parties which are firmly on the side of the Ethiopian revolution.

The congress ended with the singing of the international proletarian anthem -- "The Internationale."

Yesterday G.V. Romanov presented to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam personal congratulations from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with his election as general secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

Comparison of Mengistu Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 Sep in its Second Edition published on p 4 Mengistu Haile Mariam's report to the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. It has been compared to the PRAVDA First Edition report published in the 12 Sep Soviet Union DAILY REPORT pp J 2-6 revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line two, the Second Edition reads: ...of Ethiopia [WPE] which opened 6 September, is continuing its...

Second paragraph, line five, the Second Edition reads:...and the COPWE.

The revolution which has been developing in our country over recent decades, he emphasized, is an event of unprecedented significance in the political life of Ethiopia and the greatest of all victories ever won by the Ethiopian people in their entire long history. Our revolution is taking place in a society previously with no rich political traditions and in a situation when the threat from international imperialism has reached a dangerous level. Despite all the obstacles, the revolution's victorious procession is continuing, and its ideals are being implemented.

Dwelling on the...

Third paragraph, line two, the Second Edition reads: ...party under the modern conditions of Ethiopia. One of the...

Page J 3, eighth paragraph, line one, the Second Edition reads: ...the WPE, the speaker went on to say, makes it its...

Page J 4, second paragraph, line two, the Second Edition reads:...achieving the planned aims, the speaker said...

Same page, fifth paragraph, last line, the Second Edition reads:... the new life.

The All-Ethiopian Peasants Association, which represents 85 percent of the country's population, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, must promote the production of agricultural products and accelerate the development of the countryside, orienting itself toward progressive management methods and following the party's directives on developing the national economy. The All-Ethiopian Peasants Association is to help rural workers make their contribution to building the foundations of socialism by organizing the rural masses into production cooperatives.

The WPE, the speaker continued, will spare no effort to educate the young men and women united in the Association of Young People of Revolutionary Ethiopia in a communist spirit. The Association of Women of Revolutionary Ethiopia must involve its members in active participation in the struggle to assert the dignity and equality of women.

The associations of city dwellers must participate in laying the foundation of the state structure of a people's democratic republic in the cities. The party will attentively follow the development and strengthening of these associations.

The uniting of working people in mass organizations has, on the one hand, created a reliable social mainstay for realizing the revolution's aims and, on the other, is helping to accumulate and broaden experience in the matter of self-government.

The report sets...

Page J 6, first paragraph, last line, the Second Edition reads:... for our party.

The COPWE, the speaker said, has constantly striven for the purity and strength of its ranks, developed criticism and self-criticism, and sought to strengthen the COPWE's proletarian base. Much still remains to be done to make the WPE many times stronger, Mengistu Haile Mariam declared. He called for an effort to be made to ensure the active participation of many of those who fought honestly for the revolution in the party's activity.

Pointing out that... (adding paragraph)

The version of Mengistu's report published in PRAVDA's Second Edition is identical to that carried in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 Sep in its Morning Edition.

PRAVDA Reports Congress Work

PM120829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 **First** Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents A. Serbin and G. Gabrielyan: "Orientation Toward the Future: Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Sep -- The distinctive feature of the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) is its orientation toward the future. The discussion and adoption of the basic documents of the new party took place under the sign of the tasks of development and the elimination of many centuries of backwardness, in full awareness that in order to move forward, all the country's life must be placed on a new political and economic footing. The WPE charter and program, unanimously approved by the congress, are based on Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in Ethiopia and are aimed at the socialist restructuring of society.

The WPE program, which is in several sections, gives an assessment of the past in the Ethiopian revolutionaries' struggle, defines characteristic features of the present, and clearly delineates the paths of further development. This fundamental document examines the party's tasks of state building in connection with education and the tasks and forms of activity by the future people's democratic republic. In the document, the party defines its foreign policy line based on the principles of peace and social progress which are characteristic of socialist ideology, and adherence to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The WPE's foreign policy activity is to be founded on the principle of proletarian internationalism, the program notes. It outlines a firm line of strengthening Ethiopia's all-around ties with the socialist countries, the international workers movement, revolutionary democratic forces, and national liberation movements. It is clear from the document that the WPE will devote particular attention to ensuring that revolutionary Ethiopia makes a fitting contribution to the struggle to eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and all other forms of oppression and exploitation and to victory over imperialism.

The draft WPE program, it was pointed out at the congress, underwent broad democratic discussion in primary party organizations. In the course of the discussions, more than 300 amendments were made to the draft. Clearly defining the consistency of the tasks and setting the ultimate goal of creating a socialist society, the program will become the Ethiopian people's combat banner.

The 10-year plan approved by the congress for Ethiopia's economic and social development (1984-1993) notes that its aim is to create a solid economic base for building a socialist society.

For the first time in Ethiopia's history, its socioeconomic development is being transferred to centralized planning and a broad program for the country's industrialization is being outlined.

The plan sums up the results of the 5-year nationwide revolutionary campaign of development and central planning that created the preconditions for organizing production forces on the basis of socialist production relations. In implementing the 10-year plan, the country's own resources will be widely utilized with balanced development of all its regions. The development of the main economic sectors, agriculture, industry, the power industry, construction, and transport, is emphasized. As a result of the measures adopted, industry's share of nationwide production will increase to 24 percent by 1994, compared with 16.6 percent at present, while agriculture's share will fall from 48.3 to 39.1 percent despite an overall growth in agricultural production. By the end of the 10-year period, 53 percent of the peasants will be covered by production cooperatives. The annual per capita income will increase from 282 to 397 Ethiopian dollars.

In accordance with the task set, that of ensuring the gradual satisfaction of the masses' basic needs, it is planned to considerably increase the production of food products and clothing and expand housing construction. The plan includes measures aimed at resolving the employment problem. A special section is devoted to improving the education and health care system and improving the masses' cultural level.

As was noted in the report of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), which was presented to the congress by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council (PMAC) and COPWE, the deepening of socioeconomic transformations in Ethiopia will take place under conditions of expanding all-around ties with the socialist countries. A significant contribution to the development of Ethiopia's national economy will be made by the long-term program for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia signed during the WPE congress.

Envoys from the socialist countries' communist and workers parties and representatives of communist parties and progressive movements from various continents who are speaking at the congress, are expressing solidarity with the WPE's aims. The congress delegates warmly welcomed Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo. With their courageous revolutionary struggle, he noted, the Ethiopian people are making an important contribution to the world national liberation movement. In the course of the national democratic revolution, they have been able to successfully defend its gains against the intrigues of international reaction headed by American imperialism and have secured considerable achievements along the path of creating the foundations of a new, socialist society.

Touching on the present international situation, R. Valdes Menendez condemned the criminal policy pursued by the Reagan administration against the peoples of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. In these conditions, he stressed, the international solidarity of working people is of special significance. One vivid manifestation of this is the international help and support for Ethiopia from the socialist community states.

The Ethiopian people's success in the sphere of economic, social, and cultural development are convincing evidence of the correctness of their chosen path, Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, stated. The teachings of Marx and Lenin, by which the WPE will be guided, he noted, are a firm foundation for the country's further progress.

The forces of imperialism and reaction, Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed out, have not given up trying to weaken the world socialist system and the international communist and workers movement.

They use any pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states, as well as the young developing countries that have embarked on a progressive path of development. The main bulwark of the planet's peace-loving forces, J. Czyrek stressed, is the Soviet Union, which fights tirelessly to lessen international tension, end the arms race, and secure lasting peace throughout the world.

Yesterday the CPSU delegation taking part in the WPE's constituent congress visited the "Our Victory" exhibition that tells of the Ethiopian people's revolutionary achievements.

Romanov Meets Mengistu

LD121649 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 12 TASS -- During the stay of the CPSU delegation at the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, meetings took place between Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, and Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who led the Soviet delegation.

The sides discussed various aspects of strengthening contacts between the CPSU and the WPE and the development of bilateral relations.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam voiced gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the consistent assistance given to the Ethiopian revolution and expressed his confidence of the further extension of relations of friendship between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. He thanked for congratulations on the occasion of his election to the post of general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, sent by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Grigoriy Romanov conveyed to Mengistu Haile Mariam a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

ETHIOPIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION CONTINUES

Ethiopian Minister Interviewed

PM130825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Ethiopian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan by APN correspondent E. Babazade in Addis Ababa: "Guarding the Revolution" -- date not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the eve of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution in Ethiopia, E. Babazade, APN correspondent in Ethiopia, interviewed Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administration Council and Ethiopian defense minister, for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

[Babazade] After the working people's victory in Ethiopia a new army arose -- an army of workers and peasants. What is its role in defending revolutionary gains and achievements?

[Tesfaye] It is well known that the Ethiopian revolution flared up spontaneously and without preparations since there was no political party in the country that could direct its development along the socialist path from the very beginning.

The only organized force at that time was the Army. That is why it undertook its historic mission at the crucial moment and led the masses. The Armed Forces' services to the revolution are great because they not only took the lead, but also stood firm in the struggle against the enemies and defended revolutionary gains. They decisively sided with the working people in the fierce struggle against feudalists and aristocrats who were armed to the teeth.

Before 1974, privates and sergeants were drawn mainly from peasant families -- the most cruelly exploited class. From the very first days of the revolution, the interests of the working people and the Army coincided and it is not surprising that together, shoulder to shoulder, they opposed the common oppressors.

When various reactionary forces and separatist groupings backed by international imperialism unleashed an undeclared war against us, the peasants, workers and the entire labor population, heeding the fatherland's call, headed for the military centers that had been created. After a short training period, they were formed into people's militia detachments, many of which subsequently merged with the country's Armed Forces. Thus, Ethiopia saw the birth of a new type of army -- a people's army whose main task is to defend the new society's revolutionary gains. It can be said quite definitely that without this army and Soviet aid, we most likely would not be talking to you today about the successes of the revolution.

[Babazade] What steps are being taken to improve the combat and political training of Armed Forces personnel?

[Tesfaye] The main criterion for a revolutionary army is that the personnel understand their role and mission: Who they are called upon to defend and against whom. An army educated in Marxist-Leninist teaching has no other goal than to defend the socialist fatherland. Neighboring reactionary regimes which, at the time, unleashed aggression against us with the support of international imperialism, whose attention is attracted by Ethiopia's important strategic location, have been convinced of our strength and might. For the victory over foreign enemies, we are greatly indebted to the Soviet Union, which gave us help just when it was needed. We will continue to channel all efforts into strengthening the country's defense capability and ensuring the political education of the personnel.

In this respect, great help is being given to commanders by the Lenin rooms -- a new phenomenon in the Ethiopian Armed Forces. Their work is directed and coordinated by political organs that have also been created for the first time. In the Lenin rooms, soldiers, sergeants, and officers can pick up literature and periodicals on topics of interest and increase their ideological and political knowledge. In this regard, the role and importance of the Lenin rooms is hard to exaggerate.

[Babazade] The first primary party organizations were recently created in the Armed Forces. Is it possible to say something already about the role of Army party members in educating the personnel?

[Tesfaye] The role and importance of the vanguard party of the working people in the Army is extremely high, since the party itself comprises the most educated and ideologically and politically mature people. They are respected and their opinion is heeded. Revolutionary Army servicemen who are members of the Workers Party of Ethiopia are beacons that the rest strive to emulate. They are in the front ranks in combat and political training. They are party members who have amassed a rich experience in ideological work in recent years.

[Babazade] How do you assess the present international situation?

[Tesfaye] I will say bluntly that it cannot fail to arouse disquiet.

While the Soviet Union, forming the vanguard of all progressive forces, is directing its efforts toward strengthening world peace, international imperialism headed by the United States, is exacerbating the situation in every possible way. This threatens mankind's future. Moreover, the actions of U.S. imperialism are aimed at suppressing national liberation movements, freedom, and democracy in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

That is attested to by the aggression against the peoples of Grenada, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. All this confirms yet again imperialism's antipopular nature. Its recent attempts to split the OAU should not be forgotten either.

Turning West Europe into a nuclear weapons arsenal and embarking on the militarization of space, the Reagan administration is simultaneously striving to discredit the USSR and its struggle for universal peace.

Since the first days of October the Soviet Union has been the guarantor of world peace. The USSR adopted a firm stance with regard to the Ethiopian revolution, giving it all-around support. We consider the Soviet people our true friends and are confident that our friendship will be worthwhile serving the cause of strengthening world peace.

Parade Held

LD121640 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondents Gennadiy Gabrielyan and Aleksey Yelmanov report:

The salvoes of the festive artillery salute in Addis Ababa today signalled the beginning of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the national-democratic revolution by the Ethiopian people. Tens of thousands of people of Addis Ababa gathered at the central square, bedecked with portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin and with the state flags and red banners, where a military parade and a demonstration of working people took place.

Participants in the celebrations enthusiastically welcomed the appearance on the rostrum of leaders of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Military Provisional Administrative Council and the government of the country led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. There were among guests of honour on the rostrum the delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Representatives of the working people, farmers and students and troops of the revolutionary army moved through the square in a march-past. They carried placards and streamers expressing enthusiastic support for the establishment of a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party in the country and for its resolve to devote every effort to building the foundations of socialism in Ethiopia.

Progress Extolled

LD121635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Talk by correspondent (Aleksander Kraminov) -- recorded]

[Text] Ten years ago, on 12 September 1974, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia left the palace from which he had ruled the country for almost half a century.

He left it not of his own will, but accompanied by officers who had arrested him. With this, the most ancient of the monarchies remaining on this earth came to an end.

In Ethiopia, this date is celebrated as Revolution Day, the day broad masses of the working people emerged into the arena of political struggle. Ten years have passed since that day -- not a very long period in general terms, but in the scale of changes, the path covered by the country amounts to an entire epoch.

The achievements of revolutionary Ethiopia, which has set a course of socialist orientation, are impressive. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out, which has freed nearly 90 percent of the population from the oppression of feudal masters. Leading industries, banks, and insurance companies have been nationalized. The country's national economy has started to develop on a planned basis. The revolution has introduced into the working people's lives things that until recently were quite unthinkable: an 8-hour working day; a guaranteed minimum wage; and paid annual holidays. While nearly all of Ethiopia's population, 93 percent, was illiterate at the start of the revolution, over the past 10 years a majority of Ethiopians, two-thirds, has learned to read and write. However, undoubtedly the main gain of the revolution is the fact that it has involved the broadest masses of the people in governing the country and in active participation in the social, economic, and cultural rebirth of the homeland.

A number of major organizations -- trade unions, women, young people, peasants, and town dwellers -- are now operating in the country. The creation of a party of the working people, the Workers Party of Ethiopia, was proclaimed on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. The socialist choice made by the Ethiopian working people was again firmly confirmed at its congress, together with their readiness to implement the cause of the revolution.

There they enthusiastically received the greeting telegram from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of Socialist Ethiopia. In particular, it says that Ethiopia is making an appreciable contribution to the struggle of the world's progressive forces against the aggressive actions of imperialism and for the preservation and strengthening of peace, the total eradication of imperialism and racism, and in assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness in international relations. The efforts of the people and leadership of Socialist Ethiopia directed towards constructing a society based upon socialist principles are followed in the Soviet Union with a feeling of sincere good will and deep respect, the telegram notes. Soviet people are convinced, the telegram stresses, that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, armed with the theory of scientific socialism, Ethiopia will consolidate and multiply the successes that have been achieved. In the Soviet Union, the Ethiopian revolution will continue to have a true and reliable friend.

BARKAUSKAS COMMENTS ON ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

LD122252 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has just visited Angola and Mozambique, on invitations from the two countries' peoples assemblies, the supreme legislative bodies. The Soviet delegation was headed by a deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Antanas Barkauskas. This is what he said about the visit.

Both Angola and Mozambique are frontier African states. They are on the frontline in the struggle against South Africa. They are rebuffing attacks from counterrevolutionary bandit groups operating on orders from the racists and the imperialists.

This creates extra difficulties for the steady progress of newly liberated African nations. So, we are happy to see that despite all the obstacles the peoples of Angola and Mozambique are fully determined to transform their societies along the socialist lines and to overcome the grave affects of their colonial past as soon as possible. I recall the visit to the Angolan province of Benguela. The meeting held there was an exciting manifestation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Angola and the Soviet Union. Speakers at the meeting strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa which pursues, with support from the imperialist powers, above all the United States, an aggressive policy with regard to sovereign Angola. At the same time speakers expressed fraternal gratitude to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community for help and assistance to Angola's efforts to defend its gains.

In Mozambique the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet received a cordial welcome too. We visited a factory there processing cashew nuts which are called Mozambique's gold. Those nuts are one of the country's principle exported crops. Our delegation also met with dockers at the port in the country's capital. What were our impressions from meetings with the republic's young workers? The working people of Mozambique, each of them doing his work, are striving to fulfill the tasks set by the fourth congress of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party to develop the national economy. In carrying out these tasks revolutionary Mozambique is assisted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Antanas Barkauskas, concludes by saying that the two visits will undoubtedly serve to further promote all round friendly relations of the Soviet people with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, and also peace and international cooperation.

KAPITONOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MEXICO

LD121946 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City September 12 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived here for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Congress of Mexico.

At the international airport of the Mexico capital the guests were met by Luis Danton Rodriguez, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Mexico, by senators and deputies of the National Congress, and by other officials. Among the welcoming party was Rostislav Sergeyev, the ambassador of the USSR to Mexico.

When welcoming the guests, Luis Danton Rodriguez voiced satisfaction with the fact that the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived in Mexico in the year when the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is marked and on the eve of Mexico's national holiday -- the day of the proclamation of independence. This visit, he emphasized, will promote wider contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National Congress of Mexico and the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

BELYAT VIEWS U.S. PLAN TO INVADE NICARAGUA

PM131200 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article written specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by APN own correspondent M. Belyat under the rubric "The Facts Show": "'Civil War' U.S.-Style"]

[Text] Managua -- Recently a very thorough "work" entitled "Computation of Resources and Losses in the Event of Invasion of Nicargua" has been published in the United States. It was compiled by Professor T. Moran of Georgetown University in the United States on the orders of, and with the direct participation of, the Pentagon. The work pedantically calculates the number of divisions, aircraft, helicopters, and tanks needed to rout the Sandinist People's Army and subsequently occupy Nicaragua. Losses of life and equipment and material expenditure are taken into account.

This, according to Moran, a month is allowed for the invasion and seizure of all the country's major cities. Then, a 5-year occupation, by which time, the author maintains, the Nicaraguans' resistance and, simultaneously, communism in Nicaragua will be ended. To achieve this, 61,000 Marines, landing forces, and Rangers; 216 combat aircraft; and 730 helicopters, tanks, and armored transporters are required. Nicaragua's subjugation would cost America $10.5 billion, approximately 5,000 dead, and 20,000 wounded. Of course, nobody, neither generals nor scientists, has figured the number of victims among the civilians. The study merely indicates that "they will be considerable."

The very fact the study was conducted, is in itself staggering. For it is a matter, neither more nor less, of an extensive and detailed plan to wage war against a sovereign state and UN member, with which, incidentally, the United States maintains diplomatic relations. There is only one reason, in my view, for such overt impudence, a sense of impunity. But, what in fact do 5,000 dead Americans or thousands of lives of Latin American citizens mean to the Pentagon "hawks" or the Washington politicians, when the President himself "trifles" with the fate of billions throughout the world?

For almost 3 years now, shots and explosions have been increasingly resounding on the borders of Nicaragua and thousands of mercenaries have been attacking Nicaraguan border towns and villages. Ships of the U.S. Navy fly back and forth in Nicaraguan territorial waters and virtually every day U.S. spy planes appear in the sky. Using its powerful propaganda machine, the White House treats the aggression against Nicaragua in the international arena as "civil war within the country." That being so, neither the administration, the Pentagon, nor the CIA are, of course, to blame here. But, recently, a Nicaraguan intelligence worker (Marielos Serrano), who worked for 2 years on the staff of a southern group of counterrevolutionaries, turned up in Costa Rica and made a statement that throws more light on Washington's real policy in Central America.

It turned out that the "Revolutionary-Democratic Alliance" (ARDE), as the bandits call themselves, receives a monthly maintenance payment of $600,000 from the CIA. (Marielos) herself received CIA aircraft with consignments of weapons and equipment on board at secret airfields in the northern provinces of Costa Rica. Thus, it is not the Sandinists who are engaged in "exporting the revolution" and supplying the Salvadoran insurgents with weapons, as the White House alleges, but the CIA that is exporting and providing support for the counterrevolution on unmarked Douglas transport aircraft.

ARDE's activity, according to (Marielos Serrano), is directed by agents of the U.S. espionage department. The organization's "democratic" title is used as a screen. They directly command mercenaries' operations on Nicaraguan territory. The "nerve center" is in the U.S. embassy in San Jose. The White House has dispatched a former CIA operative in Vietnam, Negronponte, one of the authors of the U.S. program of "strategic villages" at that time, as ambassador to the north, to Honduras which is virtually occupied by U.S. forces, where another counterrevolutionary group, the "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces," operates. So, is this "civil war"? No, it is perfectly obviously preparation for implementing the plan which T. Moran described in his "opus."

CPSU CONGRATULATES POPULAR VANGUARD FOUNDER

PA111620 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 31 Aug-6 Sep 84 p 3

[CPSU Central Committee birthday message sent to Manuel Mora Valverde, founder of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party; date of message not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Manuel Mora Valverde: We extend to you, an outstanding personality within the labor and communist movement in Costa Rica and Latin America, our most heartfelt congratulations on your 75th birthday. Soviet Communists know you well as the founder of the party of Costa Rican Communists and a person who has greatly contributed to the struggle for the vital interests of your country's workers, and to the strengthening of its national sovereignty, and, therefore, as an internationalist and a sincere friend of the USSR. Dear Comrade, we wish you good health and success in the fight against imperialism and for democracy and social progress.

FRG PAPER: NEAR DEATH LAST SPRING

DW130755 Hamburg BILD in German 13 Sep 84 p 12

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] Kremlin chief Chernenko (72) has again been hospitalized.

It has now also been disclosed that he almost died last spring and had to receive artificial respiration.

Chernenko apparently also suffers from Parkinson's disease.

FRG PAPER REPORTS SAKHAROV HEALTHY, WITH WIFE

DW120717 Hamburg BILD in German 12 Sep 84 p 10

[Text] Sakharov is said to be healthy and back with his wife Yelena Bonner. The Soviet Nobel Peace Prize winner (63) has been discharged from the Gorkiy clinic. "He is as well as circumstances permit." This was learned by BILD from Victor Louis, the Moscow journalist and confidant of the Kremlin. According to Louis, Sakharov has returned to his four-room apartment on Gagarin Avenue 214 in Gorkiy, his place of exile.

Louis said: "He has resumed his normal private life."

Sakharov started a hunger strike at the beginning of May to secure permission for his ailing wife (61) to leave to see a West European doctor. A little later he disappeared into a clinic.

IZVESTIYA ON SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM121217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 31 August.

The presidium examined the question of the work practice of Zaryansk Rural Soviet in Rovenskiy Rayon, Rovno Oblast, Ukraine SSR, in exercising its powers. A report was delivered by M.I. Stepanyuk, chairman of the soviet ispolkom. G.I. Shegeda, chairman of the "40 let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz in Rovno Oblast, spoke on behalf of a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have acquainted themselves with the Zaryansk Rural Soviet's work at first hand.

The session stressed that the prestige of rural soviets is growing steadily thanks to the everyday attention and concern of the party and state. Measures are being consistently implemented to enhance their role in economic and sociocultural building and in public education, consolidate their material and legal base, and expand their powers. Rural soviets are the most massive link in the system of organs of state power, numbering about 1,400,000 deputies. The fulfillment of the country's Food Program, the comprehensive economic and social development of villages, and the successful implementation of the statewide tasks of socialist building depend to a great extent on their active work.

In exercising its constitutional powers, the Zaryansk Rural Soviet has focused its efforts on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Special attention is being paid to ensuring comprehensive economic and social development on the soviet's territory, increasing agricultural production efficiency, and improving service to the population.

The Soviet has been working in close contact with the board of the "Zarya Kommunizma" Kolkhoz, which is located on its territory, and with social organizations, has been monitoring the observance of the kolkhoz's rules and hearing reports from the leaders of the farm and its subdivisions. The kolkhoz board responds promptly to the soviet's decisions and attentively heeds the recommendations and proposals of standing commissions and deputies. All this has had a positive effect on the kolkhoz's production activity. The targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan have been overfulfilled for the sale to the state of grain, sugar beets, meat, milk, vegetables, and potatoes. Plan targets are being successfully fulfilled in terms of the main indicators this year as well.

The rural soviet and its ispolkom have been showing constant concern to resolve social problems. Some 148 apartments, over 100 individual houses, a culture center, a secondary school, a polyclinic, a swimming pool, and a number of other sociocultural facilities have been built and commissioned here during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Stores, customers' order desks [stol zakazov], consumer service reception centers, and medical offices have been opened in the kolkhoz's main production sections.

Political-education and mass-cultural work are improving. Ispolkom leaders and soviet deputies regularly deliver reports to, and hold talks with, workers. It has become traditional to celebrate mass holidays -- the initiation of graingrowers, the plowing of the first furrow, the harvest, and the honoring of labor and war veterans and of those people being drafted into the Soviet Army. The coordination of the activity of cultural-educational institutions has been stepped up.

The measures being implemented to improve the conditions of working people's labor, daily lives, and leisure are helping to create stable labor collectives and to consolidate cadres, particularly of young people, in the countryside. All areas of agricultural production and institutions involved in public education, health, culture, and consumer services are now fully staffed with cadres. The rural soviet's role in strengthening state and labor discipline and safeguarding socialist legality and law and order is being enhanced.

While rating the Zaryansk Rural Soviet's work positively, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted at the same time that there are shortcomings and unused reserves in its activity. It is not making full use of its powers to resolve economic and sociocultural building tasks. In particular, poor use is being made of the potential for raising field yields and increasing the productivity of public-sector-stock-raising. All is not being done for the socioeconomic development and provision of public services in certain population centers or for the building of roads on farms. Shortcomings in the work of trade enterprises are only slowly being eliminated and the necessary attention is not being paid to the development of citizens' personal subsidiary plots.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum resolution "On Further Improving the Work of Soviets," the Zaryansk Rural Soviet is instructed to channel all its organizational and political-education work into implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. It is also instructed to regard as its most important task the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges on increasing the production and sale to the state of all types of agricultural output and on implementing the Food Program.

The resolution points to the need to constantly monitor the observance of democratic principles in kolkhoz activity and the correct and rational use of land, agricultural equipment, and transport, to pay greater attention to the social reorganization of the countryside, to systematically monitor the fulfillment of plans for the construction of apartment blocks, sociocultural facilities, and roads, to improve people's medical, trade, and consumer services, and to work more vigorously at providing population centers with amenities.

The soviet is instructed to step up its leadership of the work of accountable organs and subordinate institutions and organizations and, as far as its competence allows, to step up the monitoring and coordination of the activity of enterprises and organizations located on its territory, regardless of their departmental subordination. It is instructed to increase the responsibility of officials for the steadfast observance of the laws and the execution of party and state organs' decisions and voters' mandates. It must persistently improve political and educational work among the population and direct it toward increasing organization and responsibility, strengthening state and labor discipline at all levels, and educating working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples. It must comprehensively promote the implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform.

The rural soviet is set the task of constantly improving the content and style of work and the practical conduct of sessions and ispolkom meetings. The decisions of the soviet and its ispolkom must be promptly transmitted to the population and their fulfillment must be systematically monitored. The role of standing commissions and deputy groups and offices [posty] must be enhanced, the work of deputies activized, and all deputies must strive to ensure that they have close links with the population, set an example in production and social and everyday life, and deal responsibly with the fulfillment of their duties as deputies. Greater attention should be paid to examining citizens' letters and personal appeals, and their requests and proposals should be treated tactfully.

The Rovno Oblast Soviet and Rovenskiy Rayon Soviet are instructed to take measures to raise the standard of leadership of rural soviets' activity and to give them specific help in formulating and fulfilling economic and social development plans. They must improve the organization of training for ispolkom workers and deputies and, to this end, must make broader use of seminars, deputies' days, the press, radio, and television. Reports and accounts of rural soviets' activity should be regularly heard at oblast and rayon soviet sessions and ispolkom meetings.

Union and autonomous republics' supreme soviet presidiums and kray and oblast soviets are advised to constantly improve the work of rural and settlement soviets and to provide the conditions necessary for their fuller and more effective use of the powers granted them by law.

The question of the work done by Kuybyshev Oblast soviets to increase the production, improve the quality, and expand the range of consumer goods was then examined. The report on this question was delivered by V.A. Pogodin, chairman of the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom. Yu.N. Balandin spoke on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' consumer goods and services commissions.

The session noted that the oblast's soviets, in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, are working to organize the production, improve the quality, and expand the range of consumer goods.

They have begun analyzing in greater depth and detail the draft plans for consumer goods production at enterprises under union and republic jurisdiction, backing up their proposals more vigorously at ministries and departments, and making fuller use of the potential of local industry. Consumer goods production in the oblast has increased by 12 percent during the current 5-year plan, and the proportion of top-quality goods has grown.

At the same time, the oblast's soviets are not fully exercising the rights granted to them in the leadership, coordination, and monitoring of consumer goods production. Many plants and factories have not been involved in consumer goods production, and some light, textile, and local industry enterprises are not working to full capacity. Certain ministries have not been responding as they should to local soviets' proposals on organizing consumer goods production, increasing the volume of production, and expanding the products mix. Inefficient use is being made of local raw material resources and industrial waste products, and working at home is being developed poorly.

The session noted that questions of further improving the quality and expanding the range of consumer goods are of great importance. Cooperation between industry and trade must be greatly strengthened. Trade organizations are still lax in their study of demand factors, do not exert an active influence on the shaping of consumer goods production plans, err when settling complaints against those goods, and do not make full use of the right to apply economic sanctions against enterprises which supply poor-quality or obsolete output.

Local soviets are called on to use the full range of resources and potential for expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Their more active involvement in meeting the current 5-year plan targets and in formulating and implementing the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services System for 1986-2000 is a major organizational initiative in this work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed soviets and economic organs in Kuybyshev Oblast to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for producing, improving the quality, and expanding the range of consumer goods, and for more fully satisfying the population's effective demand, and to be guided in this by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. They are instructed to develop socialist competition on a wider scale and disseminate the experience of advanced enterprises in seeking out reserves for increasing the production of high-quality goods and introducing team forms of labor organization and incentives. They must step up the monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for the construction, modernization, and commissioning of goods production facilities and must improve workers' conditions of labor and everyday life.

The oblast's soviets are instructed to exercise their authority more determinedly in resolving questions of organizing consumer goods production at all enterprises, regardless of their subordination, and to improve the collaboration with ministries in this work. They are to increase the activeness of standing commissions, deputy groups, and offices and broaden and consolidate their ties with the trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations of those enterprises producing consumer goods, and also the raw and semifinished materials and equipment used in their production.

A number of union ministries in addition to the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom are instructed to implement effective measures to ensure the fulfillment of the party's decisions on involving all enterprises in the production of consumer goods, and to set up or expand specialized shops and sections for the production of those high-quality consumer goods in demand.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to take measures to ensure the strict observance by subordinate enterprises and organizations of the law's requirements on the procedure for examining draft plans for consumer goods production and for coordinating those plans with soviets. They are to increase the personal responsibility of the leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations for meeting consumer goods production targets and for promptly implementing measures to ensure the production of high-quality goods and to renew the range.

The USSR Ministry of Trade must strive to increase the influence of trade organizations on improving the quality of goods, and on removing obsolete goods from production and replacing them with new goods which satisfy customers' needs.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed to activize the role and increase the responsibility of those people empowered in the economic regions for the in-depth validated linkage of draft plans for the production of cultural, consumer, and household goods in autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts belonging to the economic regions.

The Presidium session discussed certain other questions of state life.

GRISHIN REPORTS TO MOSCOW ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD121453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting of the city's party-economic aktiv has just ended in Moscow. It examined the question of fulfilling socialist pledges of an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and an additional reduction in the cost of production by 1/2 percent. A report was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He noted the considerable rise in planning indicators; in labor productivity, for example, it is almost twofold. Those taking part in the aktiv also discussed ways of further improving the utilization of production capacities.

PONOMAREV ARTICLE ANALYZES SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD121916 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, you can now listen to a review of the next, the 37th, issue of the weekly AKTUALITY published by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

This issue opens with an article by Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, headlined "In the Name of Strengthening Peace." The article makes a Marxist-Leninist analysis of social development in its current stage and evaluates the world situation. The writer emphasizes that the USSR and the other socialist community states have expressed firm determination not to allow the violation of military-strategic parity tried by the United States.

On several occasions the weekly AKTUALITY has mentioned the extensive economic experiment in the USSR which started at the beginning of this year. The experiment is being carried out in several sectors and, if it succeeds, the mechanism of management, particularly the enterprise-ministry link, will substantially change. You can read this in the article entitled "The Experiment Is Growing in Strength."

UZBEK CONFERENCE STRESSES ETHNIC UNITY FOR SUCCESS

LD121206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] In Tashkent today, scientific-theoretical conference on the role of the Russian people in the historic fate of the peoples of the Soviet East is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the forming of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party. Speeches by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, and other participants in the conference provided convincing testimony of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and listed successes achieved in all fields of social and economic development by the peoples of the Soviet East. It was stressed that the unity of all the fraternal peoples of the country is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the tasks of building communism set by the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

RADIO YOUTH PROGRAM EXAMINES WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD111043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the "Youth " program]

[Text] [announcer] Our program continues with a talk by (Dmitriy Olshanskiy), candidate of psychological sciences. The theme of the talk is the essence of one of the methods of bourgeois propaganda --so-called socialogical propaganda. (Dmitriy Olshanskiy) will also touch on issues which are carefully avoided in the provocative activity by subversive radio voices which broadcast to our country:

[Olshanskiy] Sociological propaganda is propaganda of a way of life. Sociological propaganda presents images: clothing, fashion, culture, music, movie films, videocassettes, television programs. The calculation is a very simple one; let a person not think and there is no need, but let him absorb these subconscious images and he is infected by them. That is how an attitude is formed, an attitude not to concrete things, but to a way of life as a whole. It is using these images that a person's aspiration to get that pair of jeans, that sweatshirt, some or other everyday item is aroused; but behind the individual items, the individual things, lies something more serious. It is one thing if you simply wear these jeans as a comfortable pair of trousers, and something quite different if you wear them emphasizing the label stuck on them.

Another aspect is connected with culture. Well, we know quite well that videocassettes have already gained a market in the West. In principle, videocassettes in themselves are quite a useful and interesting thing, but the question of how they can be used is something completely different. Our enemies are already trying to use this as a channel for sociological propaganda. That is an obvious fact. They do it in various ways, including contraband -- I think that you have described how this is one in one program. As a con sequence of this, a distorted image of the American way of life is formed.

[Announcer] As far as the images are concerned, can they be typified somehow, to show which one U.S. propaganda uses in its tales about their way of life?

[Olshanskiy] Well, the first image is that of material wealth and plenty. See how finely and with what quality we are dressed; see us drive our cars, have all kinds of entertainments, and so on. The second image is the image of democracy: We say what we want and do what we want.

[Announcer] Dmitriy, let us have a look at what really lies behind these images. We picked out the advertising trick about material plenty as the first of them.

[Olshanskiy] Let us just consider a few figures. Three million people are homeless. There are 30-35 million people permanently or temporarily out of work. About 15 percent of the population, and 15 per cent means 35 million, live below the official poverty line. These are figures cited by the Americans themselves, by various American organizations and various researchers. These are figures which U.S. sociological propaganda keeps quiet about, but it is these which, as it happens, probably typify the actual reality of the American way of life. Sociological propaganda has this structure: It is by its nature made up of scraps. It clips off fine, bright scaps and makes up a distorted beautiful picture from them, intended for people who do not know the American reality, but, in fact, behind these scraps there lies that heavy reality. In the United States there are 40 million people starving, really starving. That was said by Congressmen Weiss, a Democratic congressman from New York State, writing in an American magazine. It is such figures that are the real index of the American way of life.

Imagine what the young people are like, young people who have difficulties getting food, difficulties with housing, difficulties finding work. Naturally, they seek some way out. And they find it. They find it, on the one hand, in such asocial, antisocial ways as drugs and crime; they also find a way out in the social protest movement. We know very well how much these movements have grown in recent years, how their numbers have increased. They are movements directed against the actions of the administration, against the society in which only the rich get rich, while poor people are condemned to becoming poorer and poorer.

[Announcer] If I may interrupt, Dmitriy, we have come now to what lies behind the second image of sociological propaganda. The second image is the U.S. so-called pseudo-democracy. What do the foreign radio voices fail to say?

[Olshanskiy] In connection with this, let us put the question a different way. Why is sociological propaganda used only for the socialist countries, and not used in America itself? The answer is that it would not get by in America itself. These fine images which might be snapped up by a person who does not know America are laughable and ridiculous in the America where everyone sees the real situation. So, such a trick will not work on their own audience, on their own population, and quite other methods are put into operation there. Principally, those people who disagree with official U.S. propaganda are harshly treated; a vast network of so-called behavior modification centers exists for this. Let us look at the description of one of these centers and what goes on inside. This center was built in Illinois State, and its main aim was to alter the behavior of the most difficult dissidents. One of the inmates wrote this: We were put in solitary cells, isolated from external contacts, not allowed to read, write, or even to work. A free person cannot understand life in such a block. You can only understand it if you go into your bathroom, shut the door, lie in the bath and spend 3 years in it. Those are the conditions in which people who only disagree with the official course of Reaganite propaganda are held.

PRAVDA SCORES WORK OF PAPER SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA

PM111047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

["Press Review" by PRAVDA correspondent B. Yevladov: "Sails Lowered"]

[Text] Kishinev -- A letter follows, which, though brief, is prompted both by a desire to help and by a sense of grievance. "I have been reading SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA for 10 years," V. Tsurkan of Kishinev writes. "It treats many matters superficially. Sometime you can't see the people and the problems behind the technology, so my comrades have stopped subscribing to it. But I still believe the situation will change."

I think the writer of the letter is being too categorical, but there is something in what he says: The republic paper has taken a sizable step backward. By the beginning of the seventies it had achieved a circulation of 170,000, then it went into decline. Last year it was 118,000. Even fewer copies are being printed now. Yet, because of the switch to offset printing the paper is clearly more attractive. Its pages are adorned with photographs, eye-catching headlines, and a variety of compositor's effects, but the subscriber judges the paper primarily by the spiritual impact of each edition, the sharpness of the journalism, the accurate selection of topics, and the depth and candor of the judgments.

If one views the paper from this angle, a number of questions arise. First and foremost: Why are the paper's fanfares so strident? In real life the marked successes in the republic's economic and cultural development are unfortunately accompanied by failures to fulfill plans, and the successes themselves can be written about in various ways -- with a gasp of delight or in a businesslike way, in order to identify the best experience and ensure that it is applied more extensively.

In some cases, the editorial board pursues a thoughtful policy, showing that it has a sound creative potential. On the eve of full-scale harvest work, an open lesson was published, conducted by A. Grekov, combine operator at the "Pobeda" Sovkhoz. The outstanding master combine operator gave an interesting account of how he achieves record harvest results every day. The well-organized class and the commentary on it demonstrated above all the possibility of widespread emulation of experience. Many combine operators followed the celebrated machine operator's advice to great advantage, and the paper was able to report new achievements to which it had certainly contributed. It is a pity that the other classes in the "school" are not as effective. It is as if some itmes are there just "for the record": They neither develop nor add depty to previous articles.

What is an unusual creative stagnation as far as this paper is concerned can be observed in the coverage of the problems of the agro-industrial complex. It was in grand style that SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA began the struggle to transfer the most important agricultural sectors to an industrial footing, but the new techniques have become fairly widespread and the journalistic zeal has evaporated. Intelligent analysis is increasingly giving way to a straightforward listing of examples, and journalistic involvement is yielding to the coolness of the mere recorder. This is noticeable even in the rare cases where the paper dares to condemn someone's passivity. There is the article "More Effective Control, More Active Cadres" (July 1984). Timidly mentioning the failure to properly coordinate the actions of partners in the agro-industrial complex in Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon, the paper reproaches the agro-industrial complex council for... "holding virtually no meetings and making no decisions." Is that all there is to it?

The superficial conclusions are typical of many other items on the problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

The failure to live up to life's demands is having a particularly serious effect on questions of party and soviet building. The impression that all is well is given by the series of rubrics on specific themes. Following the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's Work To Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum," which plainly stated that the news media must extend the range of their influence and ensure effective journalism, the editorial board had an important and spirited section going in the paper for some time. It published detailed articles by secretaries of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and interesting reports, letters, and notes by rank and file Communists, but after a while the paper sank back into banality and cliches.

Opinions of a general nature predominate: "Matters are frequently considered," "by improving the work, main attention was focused," "constant control was exercised..." And instead of showing exactly how the "matters" are being considered, how the work is being improved, and how control is being exercised, you usually get long lists of measures.

It is true that the editorial board has recently printed some interesting articles by Communists. M. Kioresku, mechanized milking foreman at the kolkhoz named for the 50th anniversary of October, painted a convincing picture of the party organization's role in the formation of the collective at a large, new dairy complex and of the effective methods of socialist competition organization. There was a good item by plant worker M. Dragich, who gave an unprejudiced account of ommunists' personal example in educating young people. At a pinch, one could call some other items successful, but one is much more likely to find in the "Party Life" section flaccid accounts of sessions and conferences and wide-ranging reports that do not get down to brass tacks.

In June, for example, the paper published an article by a party raykom organizational section chief entitled "On the Basis of Collectivism." It said that the raykom "is implementing specific, practical measures to further strengthen primary party organizations in organizational-political terms," that one enterprise party committee is "actively reorganizing its work style and looking for more effective forms of party influence," and that the party bureau of another is "improving its work"... Words, words, words, words, as they say.

The elaboration of party topics demands analysis of the nature of facts, events, and phenomena and the ability to identify the strong and weak aspects of the work and to strikingly demonstrate the role of Communists and the clash of opinions and positions. You can't get by just by skimming the surface or simply by selecting facts. SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA rarely manages to turn the microscope on the life of party organizations, and there is no analysis of the characteristics of the work of many of them.

A highly specific system for managing the agro-industrial complex has been set up in the republic. The party organizations of enterprises which are members of production, science and production, agro-industrial, and interfarm associations often have to operate in unusual conditions and use new organizational structures, forms, and methods. It is very important to tell readers about party raykoms' efforts to strengthen collaboration between different departments' production subunits at the local level, about valuable initiatives and any obstacles that arise.

Yet, the paper scarcely ever addresses these topics, nor is it monitoring the fulfillment of the demand contained in that CPSU Central Committee resolution on Moldavia on simplifying the structure and reducing the distended management apparatus. The work of party raykoms and republic ministries and their party committees is virtually ignored. There is evidently a fear of digging deeper and, if necessary, criticizing negative phenomena, and not just their consequences. One cannot recall the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau being able to adopt a single decision specifically on critical articles in SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA. The paper shuns satirical articles. No one can remember when the last one was published, nor do you see it issuing any sharp warnings; yet no one has relieved the journalists of the duty of active involvement in life -- skillfully backing what is valuable and publicly condemning what is unsuitable.

There are problems at SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA with the journalist cadres, and work with the cadre reserve has been allowed to slide. This is reflected in the content and quality of the paper. It is time to push it off the sandbank of banality and fill the editorial sails with creative wind, but for it to be able to clear the sandbank it must act resolutely. The editorial board is like a ship's crew in that everyone has a job to do. Everyone is responsible for the successful work of the worthy organ.

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

GF121802 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Healthy Living"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum once again noted that the party gives primary significance to the active life of the Soviet individual and the formation of his communist morality. A totally new world has been created for us, a world of new developed socialist relations for the Soviet individual. However, public violations, spiritual paucity, and drunkenness of certain individuals are reflecting negatively on all these.

It is impossible to picture the communist education of the workers without the struggle against those acts foreign to our socialist public, including drunkenness.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions to strengthen the struggle against alcoholism, drunkenness, and other negative phenomena oblige all party committees, party organizations, and soviet organs to declare a decisive war against these evils, and largely expand mass-political, cultural, and educational work at collectives and residences, as well as implement economic, organizational, and legal measures. Public and administrative influence should be brought to bear not only on those who are exploiting alcohol, but also on those who do not appreciate the necessity of the complex struggle against the latter.

The role of the labor collectives is substantial in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Is it not accurate to say that it is in the labor collectives that the two important moral characteristics of the new socialist individual, social mutual assistance and social stringency, are created?

The collective is educated by the spirit of socialist morality. No one should remain indifferent toward drunks because the results of their way of living contradict the interests of the collective and the public.

It is necessary to display an uncompromising attitude toward **alcoholics and** help them to abandon their destructive habit because it eventually becomes the cause of many offenses. Who does not know that the drunken individual works at low productivity and is indifferent toward work, people, and family? Drunkenness gives way to various evils. It should not be forgotten that many offenses and hooliganisms are carried out by drunks and that a majority of accidents are due to alcohol consumption.

Investigations show that the law on sales of alcohol in the republic is not implemented sufficiently, nor is the USSR Council of Ministers' decision regarding the prohibition of alcohol trade in restaurants and cafes.

Moreover, the grocery stores in Yerevan have recently set up brandy and cognac sales "branches" in the streets near the shops. This not only tempts the individuals who have a weakness for alcohol but also contradicts the sanitary laws.

Drunkenness is against socialist morality and the principles of healthy living. The soviets of people's deputies' city and rayon executive committees and their corresponding departments, the trade and services organizations, the administrative organs, and the public organizations should pay greater attention to carrying out the fight against drunkenness.

The form of the new Soviet individual and his communist morality and world outlook are strengthened by the constant struggle against acts alien to our public's welfare. The republic's party and soviet organs should support this attitude so that the fight against drunkenness and alcholism becomes the vital work of each communist and Soviet citizen.

SOLOMENTSEV BUST UNVEILED IN YELTSY HOMELAND

LD121207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A bronze bust of twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Centeral Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Central Committee's Party Control Committee, has been unveiled in Yeltsy, Lipetsk Oblast. It has been erected in the hero's homeland in accordance with a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Mikhail Sergeyevich's years of study and Komsomol activity were spent in the Yeltsy area. A solemn meeting was held.

BRIEFS

DEEP-WATER BLACK SEA PORT -- The new Black Sea port of Yushnyy will be able to accomodate the largest ocean-going ships. A special deep-water anchorage has been commissioned there. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 3 PM]

NEW ATOMIC POWER STATION -- Another atomic power station has been connected to the country's power grid at Kalinin. The start-up of the first set was successful. The operating staff promise to reach the planned capacity of one million kilowatts by the end of the year. The power capacity of Soviet atomic power stations will then exceed 21 million kilowatts. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 31 Aug 84 LD]

STATE PRICES COMMITTEE HEAD ON PRICE REDUCTIONS

LD312128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast: Report by Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades!

The reductions in retail prices effective 1 September 1984 by decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers are a new step in the consistent implementation of the CPSU's social policy to raise the people's living standard. As can be seen from the announcement, the new reductions in retail prices have been introduced on consumer goods. They include many types of clothing made from artifical and synthetic fibers; garments; notions; hosiery; knitted outer clothing and underwear; fabrics; and a number of consumer goods for cultural and domestic use, including audio systems, record-players, mopeds and certain other goods. The prices on these goods are being reduced by an average of 17-30 percent. Prices are being reduced on specific medicines for treating cardiovascular, asthmatic and other illnesses. By purchasing goods at the new reduced prices, the population will benefit directly to the tune of R2.2 billion.

It is important to note that there is, above all, a significant, 30 percent reduction in the price of many children's goods, including dresses, blouses, other types of light clothing, knitwear made from artificial and synthetic fibers, coats and jackets made from artificial fur, and some other articles. The price of children's knitted underwear made from cotton-lavsan yarn is being reduced by 20 percent.

In our country, constant concern is displayed for the younger generation and there is consistent implementation of a policy to reduce retail prices on children's goods. To this end, the state annually spends around R1 billion from the budget, and if these new price reductions are taken into account, this figure will rise considerably.

At the same time, the seasonal clearance sales of many other goods, with prices reduced by up to 40 percent, are beginning in the retail trade network, and the temporary higher retail prices on a sizeable group of goods in the "n" category, that is, new lines, are being lifted. Taking into account the fact that this is the fourth cut in retail prices and the third seasonal clearance sale of goods in 1 and 1/2 years, the overall gain to the population in this period will amount to the impressive sum of over R9 billion. The reduction of prices, however, is just part of the measures which, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, are systematically being implemented by the party and government with the aim of raising the people's living standard.

On the basis of the growth of labor productivity, there is a continuous increase in the average pay of industrial, office and professional workers. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, it will go up by 9.5 percent. Major measures have been taken to increase the salaries and pay scales of workers in the coal and shale industry, as well as mine construction. The pay of agricultural specialists has gone up, and considerable sums are being allocated to increase material incentives for workers in this branch of the economy to step up production. A phased salary increase for those employed in public education is beginning, an average of 30-35 percent, applicable to 6 million people and requiring around R3.5 billion a year.

Public funds to maintain schools; hospitals; and cultural, educational and sporting establishments, the services of which are provided free for Soviet people, are increased annually. Residential construction is being expanded. The population is provided with housing at low rents and municipal services at low rates. In the period 1981-1984, there has been a significant increase in state aid to families with children and single mothers. Important decisions have been taken to improve the material and everyday circumstances of participants in the Great Patriotic War, and the families of servicemen who were killed, as well as to improve their pension entitlements.

In its examination of the issues to reduce retail prices, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed to the need to further increase the production of consumer goods, to extend their range and improve their quality, and to increase the work of labor collectives to cut production costs and improve labor productivity as an indispensable condition for creating additional material and financial resources for the successful implementation of the CPSU Social Program.

In conclusion, I would like to note in particular, that as is indicated by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the task is to ensure that the profits of enterprises and associations do not increase as a result of higher prices, but as a result of reductions in production costs, and the elimination of bad management, waste and loss of every kind. The USSR State Committee on Prices will be steadfastly guided by these instructions and will ensure that price-setting is economically based and takes the quality and consumer needs for goods and other output into consideration.

JOB-COMBINING EXPERIMENT WORKING IN CHELYABINSK

LD121356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] At enterprises in Chelyabinsk Oblast, an interesting experiment on expanding job-combining [sovmestitelstvo] in work is in progress. Our commentary is by economic observer of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, Viktor Dyunin, who is at the microphone.

[Dyunin] Permission to work on a job-combining basis has so far been treated very cautiously. So far, there is only a limited list of occasions when job-combining is permitted. But one may ask, why set these job limitations? There are many who want to make more use of their working hands and knowledge. There is a clear shortage of labor everywhere, as is known.

Maybe, in the interests of both the individual and of production, one should remove artificial limitations on job-combining, within sensible limits? The more so since conditions of labor and life are becoming more favorable. Automated equipment as well as the rational organization of labor, reduce fatigue in the course of the basic work shift. Less spare time has to be spent on petty aspects of daily life, as consumer services make better provision for them. Therefore, it was decided to find out, by means of a sufficiently large-scale experiment, how people view job-combining, and what it can give to production. This is the aim of the experiment. It is being conducted at all the enterprises and organizations in Chelyabinsk Oblast, and also at 24 other enterprises in six towns in the RSFSR.

The rules for job-combining lay down that it must be exclusively voluntary. It is only permitted after the end of the working day, and time spent on job-combining work cannot exceed 4 hours a day. One must not work at one's own machine, for instance but at some other workplace. It is not necessary to go outside for this; one may work at one's own enterprise. Previously, this was categorically forbidden.

What is shown by a preliminary analysis of the course of the experiment? People responded to it with interest. Even the duties of junior servicing personnel -- [illegible]s, for instance, the cleaning women are called here -- are taken on willingly. Machine-tool operators do simple building work where there is a shortage of personnel. The job-combiners [sovmestiteli] are also relieving other production bottlenecks. For instance, at the Chelyabinsk Watch Factory, of 95 vacancies for jobs, 53 have been taken by job-combiners. This form of labor is also popular at the Kopeysk Kirov Engineering Works and at the Chelyabgrazhdanstroy Association, and at many other enterprises.

The reaction of the economists is that the job-combining work is justifying itself. The reaction of the job-combiners is a feeling that they are doing something useful and obtaining a useful addition to the family budget. The experiment is continuing. We wish it success.

CSA DATA ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CITED

LD122048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Centralstatistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work for 8 months. The plan for volume and marketing of production and growth in labor productivity was fulfilled by 102 percent. All union republics and industrial ministries coped with the tasks based on this index. The plan for production of the majority of the most important articles was fulfilled. A considerable quantity of above-plan gas and coal was extracted, and metal production, mineral fertilizer, machinery, equipment and tools, agricultural equipment, motor vehicles, consumer goods and food products was produced.

The overall volume of industrial production increased by 4.4 percent compared with January-August last year. Labor productivity rose by 4.1 percent, and 95 percent of the growth in output was achieved because of this.

The above-plan savings by reducing production costs amounted to one-half percent in the January-July period.

BRIEFS

RED BANNER TO BAGRAMYAN RAYON -- According to the results of the industrial socialist emulation of the republic's cities and rayons during the second quarter of 1984, the Bagramyan Rayon was recognized as the winner and awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, the Armenian Trade Union Council, and Komsomol. The rayon has fulfilled the output sales plan by 110.8 percent, the output volume plan by 108.8 percent, and the labor productivity plan by 110 percent. The output volume compared to the same period last year has increased by 29.9 percent. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 Aug 84 p 1 GF]

PAST COSMONAUTS, ASTRONAUTS TO FORM ORGANIZATION

LD111702 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Paris September 11 TASS -- A working meeting of cosmonauts from the Soviet Union and France and former astronauts from the United States was held near Paris from September 7 to 9, 1984. Attending the meeting from the USSR were Aleksey Leonov (Voskhod-2, Soyuz-Apollo), Oleg Makarov (Soyuz-12, Soyuz-27, Soyuz T-3), Yuriy Romanenko (Soyuz-26, Soyuz-38), from the U.S. were Russell Schweickart (Apollo-9), Edgar Mitchell (Apollo-14), Donn Eisele (Apollo-7), from the France was Jean-Loup Chretien (Soyuz T-6). The meeting had been preceded by several years of prepartion. During the meeting the group expressed a common desire for regular contacts among persons who are bound together by their shared experience in space flight.

Acknowledging thier concern for the future of humanity and recognizing opportunities for cooperation the participants expressed their determination to use the privilege of their unique experience to promote the development of space and the use of space technology for the benefit of all peoples.

Because of the specific nature of their experience space explorers are aware of the need for international cooperation in the peaceful development and exploration of space for promoting resolution of major scientific, technical and humanitarian issues.

On this basis the working group decided to establish an organization of people who have travelled in space. The purpose of the organization will be to explore and promote constructive uses of space for enhancing the quality of life on earth and to provide a positive view of the future for generations to come; to promote the establishment of broader contacts among people who have flown in space and to identify opportunities for cooperation and issues of common concern.

NEW TV RELAY LINE COMMISSIONED TO TAJIKISTAN

PM091427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the rubric "Yesterday"]

[Text] Residents in the Ashtskaya steppe in Tajikistan, where a new agricultural zone is being developed, will be able to watch programs of the central and republican television. A television and radio relay line became operational there yesterday.